

NEW COSTUME FOR THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD.

The Yeomen of the Guard, or the Beefeaters, to give them their more familiar appellation, have lost their glory. The grand costume in which they have upheld the dignity of the State and the safety of the Sovereign for so many years, is no longer theirs—for everyday wear. They appear at the gate no longer in scarlet, in continuations too splendid to be called smalls, in the courtly frill, the soft rasette, and the old barbaric riches of bullion and embroidery. What they were we have translated upon wood, "for the benefit of country gentlemen" and all who have never been to see the lions washed at the Tower. The Beefeater as he is may also be seen here—front view, back view, and view with his mantle on; only the mantle is called a cape, we suppose, like that of the modern police constable. The reader, be he ever so ignorant of the Beefeater's bygone appearance, cannot be mistaken as to the figures in our engraving. The new costumes are, of course, the plainest; the frill is wanting, the lances are absent. The colour of the uniform is changed, too. It used to be scarlet, of rich material; it is now blue, serviceable, comfortable, and cheaper. It is from motives of economy, indeed, that the change is introduced. The old beefeater was a most expensive man to clothe—his uniform costing, we believe, something like £20. This was too rich a dress for ordinary use, or abuse, as the case may be; and hence this innovation upon one of our most ancient existing institutions.

However, the beefeater is not disconsolate; and we also, who love to behold sometimes a little of the genuine old pageant—may be consoled too. The ancient costume of the Yeomen of the Guard is not altogether forbidden; it is only kept in lavender for high days and holidays. It will again be visible whenever her Majesty desires the attendance of her guard: days of sunshine these to the yeoman, who will reappear like a butterfly—born in the Tower.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

ON receipt of the news from Tetuan, intimating the massacre of the French consular agent, a telegram was instantly forwarded to Toulon, and Admiral Des Fossés sailed in command of the Mediterranean squadron for the Morocco coast. But how if the rumour is not confirmed? It appears, however, that the disorganisation which exists (or is said by French journals to exist) in Morocco, is itself a sufficient ground for a grand demonstration. A rumour was circulated on the Bourse, on Monday, and fully credited, that orders had been transmitted to General McMahon for immediate concentration of all the troops in Algeria preparatory to a campaign against Morocco.

The Portuguese embargo was, of course, much talked of in all Parisian circles. We refer to it in another place.

SPAIN.

SEVERAL vessels have left Spain with troops for the Antilles. The "Espana" has been condemned to a fine of 6,000 reals, and the "Esado" to 1,000. On the 14th, the Queen received the Russian Ambassador, Prince Galitzin, who presented a letter from the Emperor. The daughter of the Duke of Montpensier is very ill.

PORTUGAL.

THE *Austerlitz* and *Donaueith*, French vessels of war, having arrived in the Tagus, to back up the demands of France with respect to the *Charles Georges*—the English warship *Victory*, 101 guns, and the corvette *Racoon*, 22 guns, followed. The precise objects of this visit must be left to the judgement of the reader; for the feeling or action of our own Government in the matter has not been betrayed. The French demanded that the *Charles Georges* should be delivered up, and compensation rendered. The Portuguese refused to accede to these demands; and then arbitration was proposed, without any appearance of agreement. On Friday week the Portuguese Ambassador at the French court left Paris for Lisbon, bearing, it is said, a project for the solution of the difficulty. Whatever it may be, and whether successful or not, we cannot imagine that the quarrel will be pushed any further, especially as the weaker state has all the justice of the case on its side.

PRUSSIA.

THE Prussian Chambers were opened on Wednesday; they were addressed by the Prince Regent. He said that, in obedience to the Royal wish, and in consideration of existing circumstances and the laws of the country, he had accepted the burden and responsibility of the Regency. It was his fixed intention to be governed by the constitution and the laws of the country, and he expected the Chambers to do the same. Finally, the Prince Regent promised to communicate to the Chambers the documents relating to the Regency, and to give all necessary explanations.

It has now transpired that the monetary arrangement come to between the King and the Prince Regent is that the King is to draw two-fifths and the Prince three-fifths of the whole of the revenues of the Crown. This will give the Prince an income of about £360,000, and leave £240,000 to the King.

The Princess of Prussia will henceforth reside permanently in Berlin. This goes to prove that the Queen definitely gives up her place to the Princess, and that there is little chance of the King's recovery. The anniversary of the King's birthday was celebrated at Berlin on Friday week with much solemnity. All the princes in Berlin, the principal functionaries, and the diplomatic corps, were present at a special service at the cathedral.

RUSSIA.

THE serfs in the southern and eastern provinces of Russia maintain a violent opposition to the Emperor's scheme for their emancipation, and several of them have consequently been sent to Siberia. Some of the nobles also continue to raise obstacles to the Emperor's plans, which, however, he seems determined to enforce.

The Infant Grand Duke Constantine Constantinowitch was baptised on the 8th inst.

A most shameless attempt to defraud the Russian Government has just come to light. The Imperial officials declared the distance from St. Petersburg to Moscow to be 607 wersts, but M. von Struve has found it by astronomical calculations to be 88 1-3rd wersts less. The American company which is to construct the railroad would have pocketed about 12,000,000 dollars—or, at all events, a considerable part of that sum—had it not been for M. von Struve's opportune discovery. In order to make out the 607 wersts, all the distances given on the projected railroad were falsified. The Emperor is said to be deeply annoyed, but the matter is likely to be hushed up, as the reputation of men of high rank is in jeopardy.

There was a tremendous fire at Orel (the capital of the Russian Government of the same name) on the 1st of October, and another on the 26th of September, at Livny, in the same Government. At Orel 500 buildings were destroyed, and about 200 at Livny.

ITALY.

THE pretended despatch of M. Carafà, having reference to the existing relations between the Neapolitan Government and the Western Powers, is officially repudiated. Important changes in the Sardinian Cabinet are contemplated.

A letter from Florence, of the 6th, says:—"A singular incident has caused a great sensation here. A few days ago, all the troops were called out for review, and, to their astonishment, the men were requested to take a new oath of fidelity to the reigning Grand Duke. As this formality took place a long time ago—not one being admitted to the service without swearing fidelity and obedience—the question is asked, What can have caused the Government to adopt so strange a precaution? Is it supposed, the sneerers say, that an oath, like vaccination, loses all its efficacy after the lapse of a certain number of years."

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

LORD STRATFORD's mission to Constantinople is represented as having for its object only to recommend the faithful execution of the Hatti Humayoun. But the continental journals refuse credence to this assertion, and still believe that he was sent to purchase the island of Perim, and they say he has completely failed in doing this. Lord Stratford was expected in Athens about the 23rd instant. It is reported that Lady de Rodolphe paid a visit to the Sultan's harem, and exhorted the ladies to crowd their looms in his plans for economy.

Thrilling news still flows from various parts of the Sultan's dominions. The inhabitants of Candia are again in a ferment; and, on the night of the 11th, the Governor was aroused by the Turkish mob, crying out that all the Christians must be massacred.

The Serbian senate has resolved that the Ministers are not to sit in the Senate and vote, except when invited. They were formerly *ex ipso* members of the Senate. This has been done to prevent them bringing in and defending a law concerning the elections for the Skuptschina, or General Assembly, and its convocation. The Ministers have met this move by tendering their resignation. This must add greatly to the revolutionary ferment which has been visible for some time in that very dangerous dependency of the Porte.

A bloody fight has taken place near Damascus between two Arab tribes, who left 400 killed on the field; the victorious party afterwards pillaging the villages in the neighbourhood. The returning Mecca caravan had reached Damascus, and naturally added to an excitement following upon the Jeddah bombardment in that fanatical part of Syria. The last caravan for Jerusalem has been dissolved, the interior of the country being unsafe.

The Druses have killed eight Christians who happened to be in the same house together.

AMERICA.

THE New York Crystal Palace, with all its valuable contents, was entirely destroyed by fire on the evening of the 5th. The fair of the American Institute was being held there at the time, and the loss is immense. One dead body had been taken out of the ruins. The heat was so intense, that the firemen's services were of no avail, and the whole building is in ruins.

A serious riot occurred on Sunday night, the 3rd instant, at the Cosmopolitan Gardens, near Yorkville. This place is much frequented by the Italian residents of the upper part of the city. The difficulty had its origin in an Irishman stumbling against an Italian woman, and knocking her down. The Italians immediately made on-slaught on the Irish, armed with guns, pistols, and knives, killed one man outright, and severely, if not mortally, wounded three or four others.

The reports from Trinity Bay as to the Atlantic cable, continue unfavourable. The latest telegram is dated October 6, and says that some very good currents were received from Valentia, but no intelligible signals.

The yellow fever continued very fatal in the Southern cities. On the 4th inst., the number of deaths in New Orleans from the disease was 68, and for the week they amounted to 380.

Utah was in a most unpleasant condition, and the Indians were and threatened to be very troublesome. They have declared their intention to rob every mail, and stampede every emigrant train that attempted to cross to California. One mail they have already robbed.

AUSTRALIA.

SYDNEY advises state that the presence of a considerable naval and military force at Port de France, New Caledonia, the French station in the Pacific, had occasioned some uneasiness. A new electoral bill for this colony has for some time past occupied the attention of the House of Assembly. Manhood suffrage and vote by ballot have been affirmed. A new gold-field had been discovered north of the colony. The aborigines on the borders of the settled districts had committed serious outrages.

At Melbourne the labour market was still in an unsatisfactory state. The Chinese Immigration Bill, by which a tax of £10 per head was laid upon the importation of Chinamen, having been passed in the House of Assembly, was referred to the Upper House, where, after warmer discussion than usual, in which it was manifested that the Council was opposed to the spirit of the bill on constitutional principles, the bill was referred to a Select Committee, "the probable result of which is," says the "Sydney Herald," "that the bill will be shelved for the session." The Legislative Assembly had adopted a resolution in favour of the conveyance of immigrants into the interior at the public expense.

A great debate on the vote by ballot took place in the New Zealand House of Representatives, on Thursday, 8th July. The motion was defeated by a majority of three, the numbers being as follow:—Ayes, 11; Noes, 14.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN HAVANNAH.

A POWDER magazine has exploded in Havannah, with the most disastrous results. Twenty-eight persons were known to have been killed, 100 wounded, and a large number were under the ruins when the steamer which brings us the intelligence left Havannah. No fewer than ninety sugar houses were destroyed by the violence of the shock.

THE CANADIAN CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE Canadian Crystal Palace, to inaugurate which Mr. Norris was anxious to secure a Royal patronage, has been opened. It is really a very handsome structure, but proves far too small to accommodate the thousands who congregated at the opening. The main body of the building forms a parallelogram, 256 feet in length, giving an extreme width of 141 feet, which includes a covered entrance or porch, 16 feet by 32 feet. There are four entrance doors, one in the centre of each parallel. The total area under the roof is upwards of 33,280 superficial feet, which includes a space of 1,280 superficial feet, covered by four spacious stairs leading to the gallery. The superficial extent of the gallery is estimated at 11,000 feet; the extreme height from the ground floor to the central roof is 55 feet. The walls are chiefly cast iron and glass, after the design, in a considerably modified sense, of our Crystal Palace of 1851. They are 16 feet 10 inches high. The interior of the building is divided by columns reaching from the floor to the roof, and forming a nave, with northern and southern transepts, and two extending aisles. These aisles are again divided longitudinally by two rows of columns, forming a central parallelogram. The nave is 64 feet square within the lights 34 inches long each.

The Governor-General was present at the inauguration ceremony. Lord Napier would also have been present, but the indisposition of Lady Napier prevented him. Sir Edmund Head's speech on the occasion was longer than usual; he enlarged on the value of railways and the progress of Canada in material prosperity. Respecting western trade, Sir Edmund used the following language:—"I learned enough when in Godesch, where I had the advantage of seeing certain gentlemen connected with the city of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, to convince me that, in a very few years, a most important trade would be poured through this province from the west, the advantage of which, I trust, will increase in an equal degree with the extent of your advancing prosperity. Every day some fresh fact comes to light, showing that the future progress of that trade will be. A short time ago, a Norwegian gentleman settled at Green Bay, on Lake Michigan, waited on me. He said: 'I call upon you, because I feel particular interest in the progress of Canada; we, on Lake Michigan, knowing that our commerce in after years will have to go through Canada. We have made up our minds to that; and we look to you as the country with which we are closely connected by many warm ties, and by the feeling of a common commercial interest between the two countries.'"

ANOTHER NATIONAL QUARREL.—A difference has arisen between France and Brazil. A French merchant having died at Pernambuco leaving children under age, the French minister, Count de Lamoignon, caused the French consul to put seals on his premises. The local authorities maintained that he had no right to do so, as by Brazilian law the children of emigrants born in Brazil are Brazilians, and subject to the law of the country. On appeal to the justice of the peace, he decided that the local authorities were in the right, and the seals were removed. In consequence Count de Lamoignon struck his flag, in order to await the instructions of the French government.

THE INDIAN REVOLT.

THE most important news from India is, that on the 31st of August, the disbanded troops at Mooltan, consisting of the 62nd and 63rd Bengal Native Infantry, mutinied on the 31st of August. Their almost total extermination was the consequence. It appears that the 63rd, armed with clubs, pieces of wood, fragments of their broken arms, anything they could lay their hands on, rushed from their lines, showed like fiends, and made direct for the Artillery barracks, there being being to obtain possession of the guns. A volley from the entrance of the artillerymen and drivers gave them pause. The native artillerymen and 62nd made a dash at the same time towards the 63rd, and immediately opposite the guns. They managed to possess themselves of a considerable number of muskets, and then joined the 62nd. The former corps had gone close up to the Irregular Cavalry, obviously expecting them to join. In place of this they were at once charged and cut to pieces by their expected friends—a squadron afterwards followed in pursuit. By this time the 3rd Bombay Europeans were rapidly arriving in parties, when a general fusillade commenced, and the rebels began to decamp in all directions. Three hundred and fifty were once laid dead on the field; one hundred were captured and shot.

At Gwalior the most salutary terror has been instilled into the bosoms of the disaffected by the capture and execution of seven spies or agents of the Nana. These men plotted the massacre of the garrison, weakened by the absence of numerous detachments, but the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, whom they sought to corrupt, betrayed them. The result has been a very energetic and necessary operation. Gwalior has been disarmed, and the Maharajah will henceforth be free from the terrorism of a turbulent and armed mob.

The rebels under Tantia Topce and the Banda Nawab surrounded Jhalra Patun on the 26th of August, and took it, after a feeble resistance, many of the troops of the chief joining them. They levied heavy contributions on the town, and took possession of all the treasure, guns and munitions of war belonging to the chief of that state.

Tantia Topce, too wily to remain in a position in which he might have to stand a siege, abandoned the idea of reducing Gagra, a strong fort, two miles distant, which refused to open its gates, and left Jhalra with his guns and treasure, on the 1st of September. He, doubtless, hoped that he would baffle the vigilance of the officers, whose force, at some distance from him. He had to avoid, on the one hand, Robertson, son of the 25th; on the other, a force under General Michel, which had left Mhow by way of Oojien on the 2nd of September, and Lockhart's brigade, then on the look-out in the direction of Anghur. He chose a route leading back southwards toward Central India, through Beora; but his usually rapid movements were doubtless somewhat impeded by a long train of artillery, for on the 15th, General Michel came up with him near Beora (Grand Trunk Road) dispersed his force in all directions, and took 30 of his guns.

General Michel reached Beora about the 14th of September, and joined Lockhart's brigade near Rajpura. The Nawaj river alone separated the forces now united under General Michel from the town and fort of Rajpura. On the 15th, Tantia Topce crossed the Nawaj, with all his artillery and baggage, without being discovered. Colonel Lockhart, then in the advance, fell back upon the main body, about three miles. The enemy were very numerous, in consequence of a junction lately effected with the partisans of Maun Singh. Tantia Topce's aim appears to have been to attack Beora, burn it and destroy the telegraphic station. But in this he failed. General Michel, about 2,000 strong, attacked with such vigour, that, although the artillery of the rebels poured out a destructive fire, they were driven out and dispersed, with the loss of 27 pieces, in an incredibly short space of time. The artillery twice endeavoured to stand, but was on each occasion thrown back with loss. With the rest of the rebels a running fight was maintained. They fled in all directions, and dispersed into the jungles, where Sir William Gordon, at the head of the cavalry (15th Lancers and 3rd Light Cavalry), pursued them. 300 insurgents were killed; 192 bullocks, with their wagons, and a quantity of ammunition taken. Tantia Topce's ultimate destination is said to have been Bhopal.

A brigade under Colonel Robertson (25th Bombay Native Infantry) was despatched to discover, and if possible defeat, the rebels recently in garrison at Powrie, under the orders of Maun Singh (not the 15th Maun Singh). Robertson left the neighbourhood of Powrie with about 1,200 men, of whom about 200 were Europeans, on the 21st of August. For the sake of speed, the latter were all mounted on camels. After eight days' march, the brigade reached Burrumpore, near the banks of the Parbatty, and surprised the enemy at daybreak. They were in the act of cooking, near the village of Bujepore, when they were attacked, driven from their position on the banks, and, as the French would say, *cultured* into the river. Numbers were killed in the water, numbers in the nullahs on the other side; 450 dead were found on the field. They were discovered to be chiefly sepoy of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Gwalior Contingent of Ali Bahadur's Kotah Regiment, and of the 40th, 50th, and 52nd Bengal Native Infantry. Maun Singh, their chief, fled with the remainder across the Parbatty, and was then driven to a junction with Tantia Topce, then on his march from Jhalra to Rajpura. Conceiving it useless to continue the pursuit further, Colonel Robertson retired to Gouna, then only seven miles distant, and was joined shortly after by the headquarters under Brigadiers Napier and Smith. Our loss at Bujepore was Lieutenant Fawcett, of the 95th, killed; Captain Poore and Cornet Hambury, 8th Hussars, Lieutenant S. Page, of Mead's Horse, and four men wounded.

Napier's column and General Michel's force were now at liberty to combine for future movements, not against Tantia Topce only, but against other insurgent chiefs who continue their independent forays. Numerous armed detachments have been sent out to crush these chiefs; and we have accounts of slight engagements in the vicinity of Samat, Jhansi, Calpee, Gwalior, and Dholpore. A thousand rebels, under a chief named Indur Goshun had successfully laid bare the district of Shipore. They sought a new field for plunder, and occupied the Kota, the scene of Sir Hugh Rose's early operations. Captain Frost, left Saugor, under orders from Brigadier Wheeler, on the 31st of August, reached Garakota by forced marches, caught the rebels a few miles further on, and destroyed 250 of them, the chief and his two subordinates being among the slain.

In the Banda districts the remains of a large force recently dispersed by Whitlock's division still lurked and committed a great deal of havoc, under the orders of Rummunt Singh and Punjab Singh. A force under Brigadier Carpenter encountered a large gang under the first of these chiefs in the Tirowan country; thirty-six of the enemy were killed. Rummunt Singh was shot through both legs, and sixty men were wounded. Her Majesty's 43rd behaved extremely well on this occasion. Punjab Singh lay on the Jumna, between the Chittaura Ghats and Allahabad, where he was attacked, on the 23rd of August, by Captain Griffin, an officer on guard at the Ghant, and driven down the country with some loss. He had, however, only fled from one danger to fall into a greater one; for Captain Denby left Allahabad, crossed the Jumna, surprised and killed him, with 200 of his followers. Higher up the right bank of the Jumna similar ill fortune attended the rebels who annoyed Calpee. Brigadier McDuff, in garrison there, made a raid against them early in September, and succeeded in destroying about 200 men. To the north-west of Calpee, and on the road to Gwalior, the fort of Indoorgur, which had fallen into the hands of insurgents, has been recaptured.

The cantonment of Sultanpore was occupied by our forces, without opposition, on the 29th of August, the rebels having retired. Madho Singh is at his fort of Ametree, and is reported to have with him 1,000 men and twenty-two guns. Some of the rebel troops from Bouda (?) on the north of the Gogra, had crossed the Gogra at Banhatti Ghant, and there were rumours of an intended attack on Nawababad on the Fyzabad road, which had, consequently, been strengthened and Lucknow. The Nana, Bala Rao, and the Begum are still on the north of the Gogra. The Fyzabad district reported to be untroubled.

The districts of Benares and Mirzapore continue tranquil. Jaunpur and Alighur are generally quiet. The rebels who had besieged Russaitia

the Ghazepore district, were overtaken by a body of Sikhs, under Nodham, and defeated, with a loss of twenty killed and fifty wounded.

A body of rebels, chiefly from Rewah, under Punjab Singh and Dab Singh, entered the Baras pergunnah of the Allahabad district, and plundered. A police force, under Captain Denolly, went to meet them, and coming on them by surprise, completely routed them, killing their leader, Punjab Singh, and some 200 of his followers. The remainder of the Allahabad division is undisturbed.

A large body of rebels was attacked at Simpoora, in the Fatehpur district, by a force consisting of 500 men of the 1st and 2nd regiments, and was defeated with the loss of three guns, ammunition, and baggage, &c.

The Bahawalpore rebels had been driven out of the fort of Burreh, their headquarters, with considerable loss. The remainder of the division is at present at Simpoora. There has been no occurrence of importance in the Morar or Kunwar division.

Rajah Maun Singh had promised to go himself with 1,500 men and guns to intercept the rebels from Sultanpore, who were making towards Tanta Topee.

A DIFFICULTY WITH JUNG BAHADUR.

A very unpleasant quarrel with Jung Bahadur has just terminated. A worthy Grand Cross had for some time entertained an extreme dislike of the resident, Colonel Ramsay. It arose apparently in this way. About two years ago Jung, in a fit of dignity, made his brother, Rana Bahadur, Premier, retaining only the command of the forces. He wished to be regarded as something higher than a mere Minister. He retained all substantive power, he perpetually interfered, and at last grew seriously angry because Colonel Ramsay, according to the precedents of seventy years, looked to the Chief of the Durbar for replies. Jung, however, of frankly expressing his dislike, Jung, when at Allahabad, suddenly produced a list of some thirty charges against Colonel Ramsay, the least trifling of which was that the Colonel did not venerate the Hindu religion enough. The Governor-General, perhaps taken by surprise, ordered words to be said which meant, or which Jung understood to mean, that the Resident should be recalled. Colonel Ramsay was accordingly recalled to Allahabad to answer for his conduct, and Jung returned to his hills boasting loudly that he had done what no Indian prince had ever succeeded in doing. Colonel Ramsay, on his arrival, explained the charges so completely that there was no alternative but to restore him, and he was accordingly sent back. On his arrival at Patna, however, he received a letter from Jung Bahadur forbidding him to enter Nepal. In explanation, the Nepaulese reiterated his charges, and pleaded the Governor-General's promise. A long correspondence followed, and at length the Governor-General, while, as he said, fully exonerating Colonel Ramsay of all blame, would not permit the Nepaulese Durbar an envoy personally distasteful.

SABHS AND NIGGERS.

Mr. Russell, of the "Times," gives us a most unpleasant picture of the behaviour of the "sahibs" towards the "niggers" in India. He says: "The most scrupulous, mean little representative of *la race blanche* ever sketched by the pencil of John Leech, regards himself as infinitely superior to the Rajpoot with a genealogy of 1,000 years, or the Mussulman whose ancestors served the early Caliphs; and the Englishman manifests his sense of his own superiority in kicks, cuffs, and brutal language. Englishmen make their way through the bazaars striking the natives to one side. A sahib, who had actually been summoned for debt, met the native who had taken him into court, and, just as an expression of opinion, used his horsewhip gently over his head and shoulders. I know of several such cases, some hushed up by money payments, others suppressed by fear. In one instance, a young gentleman in his cups shot one of his servants with a revolver; the man, though badly wounded, did not complain." Mr. Russell also mentions the case of an officer, who, because his syc had put a wrong saddle on his horse, had the man "fastened to a pole and placed out in the full sun of May;" another officer fastened down his syc in the sun by heel-ropes and foot-ropes, as if he were a horse, and spread grain before him in mockery. Such conduct as this is intolerable; and we can no longer wonder why kettumtars and bearers, the domestic servants, were foremost in deeds of bloodshed at the opening of the revolt.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The 50th Native Infantry, at Meer-Meer (says a correspondent of the "Times"), received the assurance that they were to be re-armed in "sullen silence."

Official intelligence has been received of the outbreak of cholera in the Cashmere valley. The Maharajah reports that upwards of 100,000 of his subjects have perished in a few weeks. No burst of disease so tremendous has ever been known, even in India.

Since the arrival of the forces in India in October last, it has been customary to place the women and children in depot at Dumdum, the artillery station, five miles from Calcutta. In March, Colonel Reid remonstrated that he was over-crowded, but still there was great difficulty in providing for the women, and they were sent in till, at one time, the number rose to 1,800 women and children. The station is near Calcutta, recruits were carelessly located in the station, arrack cost about 13d. a bottle; and, what with vice among the bad, and drinking among the depressed, the station was soon in a fit state for an epidemic. The hot weather came, the rains bringing almost universal dysentery among the children—for whom no space was allowed—and in overcrowded barracks, filled with stench such as drove out orderly-officers sick to fainting, 500 women and children died. The action of Government was far from creditable. The moment the facts were known, Mr. Henry Ricketts, the member of council, drove to the station, inspected the barracks, and, on his return, wrote a minute which produced an instant official commission of inquiry.

There was a shock of earthquake experienced at Madras on the 24th of August.

Mr. Montgomery is restoring Lucknow, the most beautiful city in India, to more than its ancient splendour.

The Court of Directors have raised the salary of Sir John Lawrence, the Chief Commissioner, to £10,000 per annum.

CHINA.

At Canton the Chinese show some confidence in the conclusion of peace, and are opening their shops; provisions are abundant, and at little more than the usual prices. There is a rumour among the people that a number of the braves who have deserted have joined or rejoined the rebels, and have already commenced hostile operations against the government, finding their fellow-countrymen to be much pleasanter opponents than the foreign devils. We learn that "a very stiff proclamation has been posted all over the city by us, to the effect that any Chinaman having arms will be hung up, or should any Europeans be killed in any house, that the vicinity for about 300 yards will be levelled to the ground." Nevertheless, assassinations were still frequent, and the price for heads had been advanced from 300 to 500 dollars. Pehqui was still under surveillance, together with the judge and the head Mandarin of the Customs. The friends of Yeh recently made an offer to the interpreter of the Military Train, saying that there was about 200,000 dollars of his concealed in the city, and if he would let the Chinese coolies take it out of the place, that they would give him 3,000 dollars for his trouble. The matter was reported to the General.

The capture of Namtow appears to have been a very easy operation. A hundred and ninety men were found dead after the engagement within and without the town. The government establishments were fired, two gates were blown up, and the magazines exploded. The fire spread over the whole town, and raged at times most furiously.

The President of the United States has been taken to task by the "American" for having, in his answer to the Queen's telegraphic message, spoken of the nations of Europe as "Christendom." Mr. Buchanan replies in a most conciliatory manner.

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

THE "Times," in a leading article, expresses the course pursued in China by Mr. Reed, the American envoy. To America had already been granted all the rights, privileges, &c., which it should be conferred upon any foreign Power, and therefore American interests were safe enough. Mr. Reed, however, resolved to be nothing, if not diplomatic, resolved to have a little private treaty of his own with the Emperor of China.

This treaty consists of thirty articles.

The first article of this document provides that, "if any other nation shall so ungratefully oppressively, the United States will exert their good offices, on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable arrangement of the question;" not a very substantial stipulation, and only remarkable as a commentary upon Mr. Reed's declared desire to avoid entangling alliances. The fifth article confers on the United States the right to send a Minister to Peking, but under condition that he is not to stop there, or to have more than twenty persons with him, or to come into the Peiho in a ship of war, or to stay when his business is done, or to come without having business to do. The fourth article confers on America the commerce of the new ports of Su-dow and Tai-wan, both of which were already in undisturbed exercise of foreign commerce. But this is not the only article, as we read the treaty, which is charged with the provision that any subject of the United States, engaging in contraband trade, shall be dealt with by the Chinese, but authorities, without protection from the Government of the United States.

This is the whole of the document, so far as any new concession is concerned. There is no provision for free transit through the country, no new ports, no provision for an inland tariff, nothing that could be the least valuable to any class of merchants within or without the boundaries of America, or to import from the inner waters of the northern coast of China. Having concluded this feeble piece of diplomacy, Mr. Reed was not content with his achievement. He was not satisfied to have made this wretched bargain for his country; he was most desirous that Lord Ellen should not make a better bargain for her and for civilization in general. The Chinese Commissioners had agreed before to all the English and French demands, the treaty had been drafted, and the hour had been named for the signature, when suddenly Mr. Reed and Count Pottier sought solemn audience of Baron Gros, and presented to him that it was the height of concession to insist upon any resident Embassy at Peking; that the free transit through the country was a most useless and offensive demand; and that the addition of ports never could be agreed to. We are told that these remonstrances were in fact so strongly upon Baron Gros that he, who had no special interest in the commercial stipulations, would have given up the points had he not been influenced by a loyal regard for the unity of the counsels of England and France. We are further told that the two remonstrant Powers even forgot or believed the fable that the Emperor of China had sent down an edict positively forbidding the Mandarins to concede these points. For some hours the whole of the substantial benefits of the treaty were in peril; but by great ability and by great firmness the threatened danger was avoided. Prompt counsel was given, a countermeasure was sprung, and the clumsy player was checked by a Colossus. But, as we understand, some privileges were given up which would have been very useful to the merchants of both countries—not because they would not have been conceded, and justly conceded, nor because the reasonably hostile influence of Russia was feared, but because it would not have been safe to dilly dally with the opposition of Russia while Russia could count upon the assistance of America.

CHERI AND ELLEN—A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

THE Paris correspondent of the "Daily News" contributes to that journal the report of a trial which fully illustrates the trite adage that truth is stranger than fiction.

From time immemorial, in matters of love and matrimony, the daughters of Albi have been represented as the prey of the foreign spoiler; it is the "sallow sublime" of Werther's "good man" who, in the "Fudge Family" or out of it, has been fatal to the peace of the British spinster. The "blanche Meese" is the legitimate victim of gentlemen copious in beard, rich in ribbons and crosses, but scantily furnished with cash balances at their bankers'. This time the tables are turned, the wrongs of British womanhood are avenged, and we behold a Gallic gentleman becoming the prize of an English adventuress.

The facts of the case, when eliminated from the mass of irrelevancy with which it is the nature of a French process to encumber them, are somewhat as follows:—Miss Alice Ellen B.— is the heroine of the tale, and M. Cheri de X.— is her hero. For some mysterious reason the parties throughout are only designated by the initials of their surnames. As "B." may quite as probably stand for *Brown* or *Butcher* as for *Belgrave* or *Bellefontaine*, the lady, it may be, is a gainer by this reticence. Let us call her "Ellen," and her lover "Cheri." In the autumn of 1856 Madame C.—, a resident in Pau, came with her husband to Ledbury, in Worcestershire. Ellen's father was, and it seems still is, a small farmer occupying land in the neighbourhood of that town. That they were people of sufficiently humble position is plain, from the fact that one sister was hand-maid at an inn in Worcester, and another in service with a private family in the same town. Madame C.—, an invalid, wanted a companion; Ellen was recommended for the place, and proving qualified, returned with Madame C.— to Pau, where she remained till October, 1857. It was in the June of that year that she first saw M. Cheri. Cheri was the only child of a gentleman of ancient family who owned land in the immediate neighbourhood of the old capital of Bearn. The grandfather of Cheri was physician to Louis XVI.; his uncle, in the days before the great revolution, had been an officer in the body-guard of Charles X.— then M. d'Artois. The family was better than the estate. A chateau, 120 acres of land, including woods and vineyards that yielded annually seventy barrels of wine—such was the property of the old Bearnois gentleman. Cheri, the hope of the house, had been well educated; the bar was his profession, the post of *Sous-Préfet* the ultimate bound of his ambition, and the not improbable reward of his industry. Such were the parties.

In June, 1857, they first met. It was the day of the *Fête Dieu* at Pau. Since that Easter morning when Petrarch at Avignon first beheld his Laura—and long before—the festivals of the Church have been the trying-time for lovers. Cheri going to Madame C.—'s to witness the procession from a window, saw the young English *dame de compagnie*, was introduced, and fell in love. It was a genuine passion; of that there can be no doubt. As long as Ellen remained in Pau, the lovers met frequently—almost daily. When, in the October of 1857, the girl returned to Ledbury, an active correspondence was kept up. Cheri's passion grew with absence; he could no longer conceal his attachment from his father, and desired his consent to the union. This consent the old gentleman naturally enough declined to give, till satisfied as to the lady's means and position. Cheri's grandmother was deputed to make the necessary inquiries. The letter which she wrote to the young lady is a model of polite yet business-like frankness. The exact position of her grandson is stated with entire unreserve, and a similar confidence is requested in return. This request was complied with, and this frankness responded to, by a letter which was a very masterpiece of fraud—a tissue of base lies from one end to the other. This daughter of a small farmer, with one sister a housemaid and the other a hand-maid, with no property in the world, and no expectations except a probable legacy of thirty pounds, assured the French lady, by return of post, that she possessed £4,000 in ready money—a garden and two fields which would sell for 2,000 more—a large fortune coming from an aunt—three sisters, all well married, one to a physician, another to a barrister, and a third to a chemist; her *trousseau*, she added, was all ready, nothing was wanting except that her beloved Cheri should come at once to England and make her his. These plausible and wicked lies were believed. The old gentleman was satisfied; Cheri started for England with a friend, who, like himself, was utterly ignorant of the language. The marriage was celebrated at Ledbury with imposing splendour. The Worcester hand-maid acted the physician's wife with brilliant success, and took the young couple to and from the church in her own carriage—in all probability the surreptitious loan of the hostler. An odd little circumstance occurred with regard to the parson's fees. They were paid by a cheque on Coutts's signed by Ellen only. The cheque was returned, but only, it was said, because it wanted the husband's signature. This

being supplied, and no more heard about the matter, Cheri was of course confirmed in his belief as to the balance of truth. Besides, how could he doubt? There was a small error in the forged letter, which he had been sent to the Paris correspondent, and he had been told that the Paris correspondent was a good authority. Besides, one who wrote that letter, a gentleman of good name, a baronet well known to the French lady, and who had been a friend of his father, here was proof to confirm an author; but he was of tape and confidence and force and away he whirled with his Ellen to spend the honeymoon at Malvern.

At that charming retreat a little hotel bill for £50 was soon run up, payment was asked, and a cheque on Coutts's tendered and taken. When presented for payment, the short answer was, "No effects." The undaunted Ellen was not beaten yet. Producing a mass of papers, which she made Cheri and his friend believe to be title-deeds, she induced that unhappy fellow to go up to town to present the dishonoured cheque in person. Then the bubble burst; the faithful Archdeacon had a narrow escape of being arrested. The luckless Cheri was committed to Worcester Jail as a foreign swindler. Had it not been for the zealous and disinterested exertions of almost the only performer in this strange tragedy-comedy who is not anonymous, and whose name it is right to mention to his credit—M. Bruner, of the Pantier Hotel, there is no saying how poor Cheri's troubles might have terminated. Rescued by M. Bruner's exertions, he last end back to Pau. The woman had the audacity to follow him there and claim him as her husband. The father, acting under legal advice, served her with a citation to show cause why the marriage should not be annulled.

The cause came on to be tried before the Civil Tribunal at Pau. The facts came out substantially as we have stated them, nor was there much difficulty in the application of the law. The express provisions of the Civil Code, Art. 170, left the matter entirely free from doubt. On the general principles of jurisprudence, the rule may be taken as settled, that the validity of marriage, except in cases of polygamy and incest, is to be judged of by the laws of the country where the marriage ceremony is celebrated. According to this rule, as the marriage between Cheri and Ellen was celebrated in England, and regular according to the law of England, there would, on the general principles of jurisprudence, have been no possibility of declaring it void. But the 170th Article of the French Code substitutes express legislation for the vagueness of general rules, and declares positively that a marriage celebrated abroad between French subjects, or between a French and a foreign subject, shall be void, or voidable, in the same cases as they would be if celebrated in France. Now a marriage contracted in France by any Frenchman under the age of twenty-five, is *ipso facto* void if celebrated without the consent of the father. Cheri was under twenty-five; his father, the Court found, and rightly found, had never consented to the union, for consent obtained by fraud is no consent in law; and the Tribunal was therefore enabled, without violating the strict letter of the law, to pronounce a judgment which was certainly in entire accordance with the equity of the case. The marriage was adjudged to be void, and Cheri was declared to be free from the consequences of the contract into which he had been so scandalously entrapped. Had this young Frenchman been a more fortune-hunter, the satisfaction caused by this result would have been of course considerably modified; but this was not so; the case on his side was one of sincere attachment. Even when writing from the prison at Worcester to the woman from whose fraud he knew himself to be suffering, he declares it is she and not her fortune that he has married—that his own means are sufficient for their maintenance, and that he has nothing to ask, except that she will tell him the whole truth.

Such is this very singular case. Who is Miss Alice Ellen B.—, of Ledbury? The name ought to be known, not indeed for honour, but for infamy. The state of the French marriage law which has thus been disclosed, can hardly, it may be hoped, operate as a warning, for we cannot believe that there is another Englishwoman to be found who would disgrace her country by such a base and unwomanly fraud as that which was practised on this young French gentleman by Miss Alice Ellen B.—, of Ledbury.

THE GREAT DEVELOPMENT OF LADIES' DRESSES (says "Galignani") has necessitated the construction of trunks of extra size to convey them on railways; and as such trunks not only take up great room, but cost much trouble, the railway companies contemplate henceforth charging for them by size instead of weight.

THE MORTARA CASE.—The abduction of the Jewish child (whose name is Mortara) at Bologna, by the Roman Catholic church, is making a great stir on the Continent. The child had been secretly baptised into the church by a servant; and the church refuses to restore it, on the ground that it is now the child of the church. The French Ambassador at Rome has received instructions to use all his efforts to make the Pope understand that public opinion in France was wounded beyond measure at the sequestration; and it is hoped that, if the Pope persists in sanctioning the theft, the influence of other nations will be brought to bear on the case.

TETUAN.

LAST week came the news that the French and English Vice-Consuls at Tetuan had been murdered. The report came from General M'Mahon and the French Consul. The French Government prepared to send out war-steamer to the spot; and there seemed to be no doubt that more assassinations were to be added to the crimes which fanaticism has recently prompted in the East. Presently, however, we were informed that it was the Spanish and not the English Vice-Consul who had been murdered; and at length there seems to be some doubt whether there has been any assassination of consuls at all. At the time at which we go to press, however, no settled information has reached us. Meanwhile, we give our readers a view of the place. Tetuan, a maritime town, is situated on the river Martil, in Morocco. The harbour, protected by a fort at the mouth of the river, four miles distant, is adapted only for small vessels; but still Tetuan has a good export trade. It has some very handsome mosques; its streets are peopled by some 16,000 persons, of whom one-fourth are Jews. The town itself is crowned by a castle, and is surrounded by walls. The English Vice-Consul at Tetuan is Mr. Drummond Hay, brother to the Consul-General and *Chargé d'Affaires* of Great Britain in Morocco. Mr. Drummond Hay is also the Consular Agent for Belgium.

CHINESE SKETCHES.

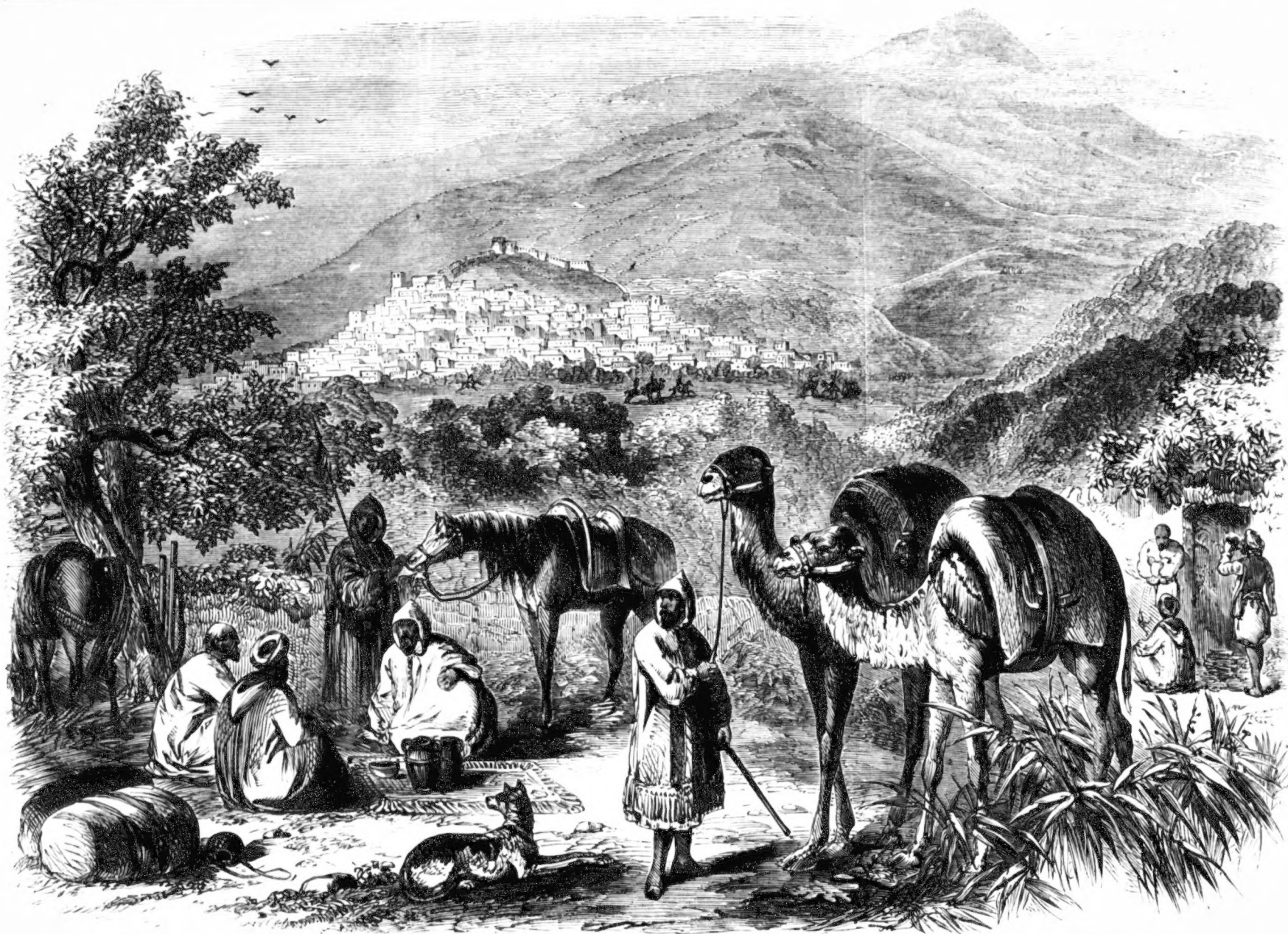
WE this week continue our illustrations of China, which, despite the cessation of hostilities, must still remain the most interesting country in the world. The first engraving represents a landing stage at Canton, with its crowd of idlers loitering away the time, and sunning themselves in expectation of a "job." Some are drowsily angling from the boats, while others are taking narcotic whiffs at their opium pipes. The gentleman in the foreground, we should think, runs the risk of an impromptu bath when the desired oblivion overtakes him. The appearance presented by the houses at the landing-place is not unique, for all along the river they have much the character of those tumble-down sheds in the neighbourhood of Wapping.

The villages of Takou and Kiangt-suen were passed by the allies on their expedition up the Peiho, and were alluded to in an article on that subject recently.

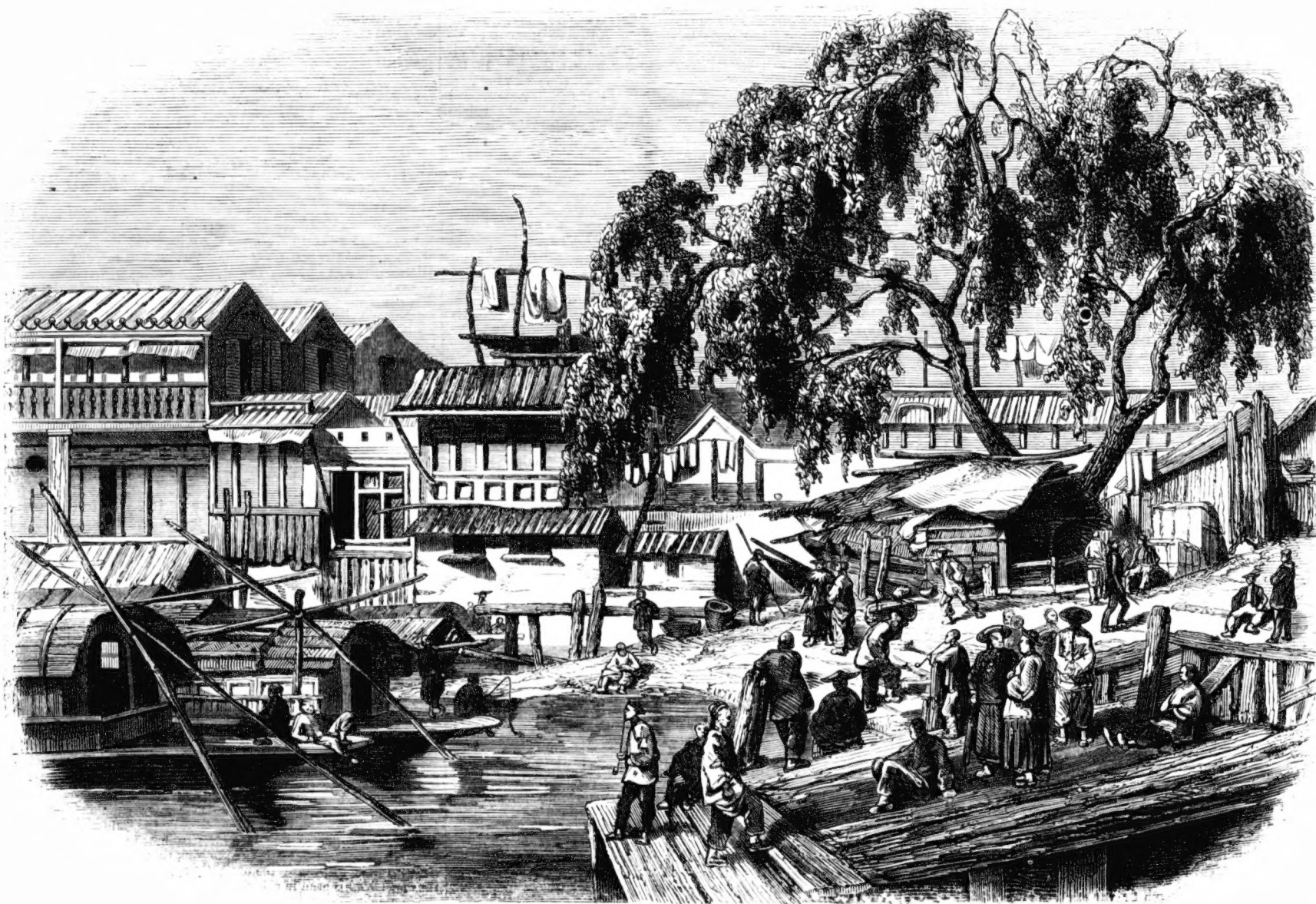
The two small engravings are from drawings by a Chinese artist, one illustrating a blind mendicant piping through the streets of Canton, the other showing that a pastime which we supposed peculiar to Europe in the mediæval ages, is practised by the Chinese.

There is a notion that some birds sing best in a cage, and our poor piper may have had this suggested to him, though we believe it is from a desire to conceal the unsightly appearance of his eyes, that he thus encloses his head in a basket.

We might almost imagine, from the quaint dwarfish figure in the hawking scene, that Chinese mandarins have, or had, their jesters, as our barons of old had theirs.



VIEW OF TETUAN.—(FROM A SKETCH BY G. T. VIGNE, ESQ.)



A LANDING-PLACE AT CANTON.



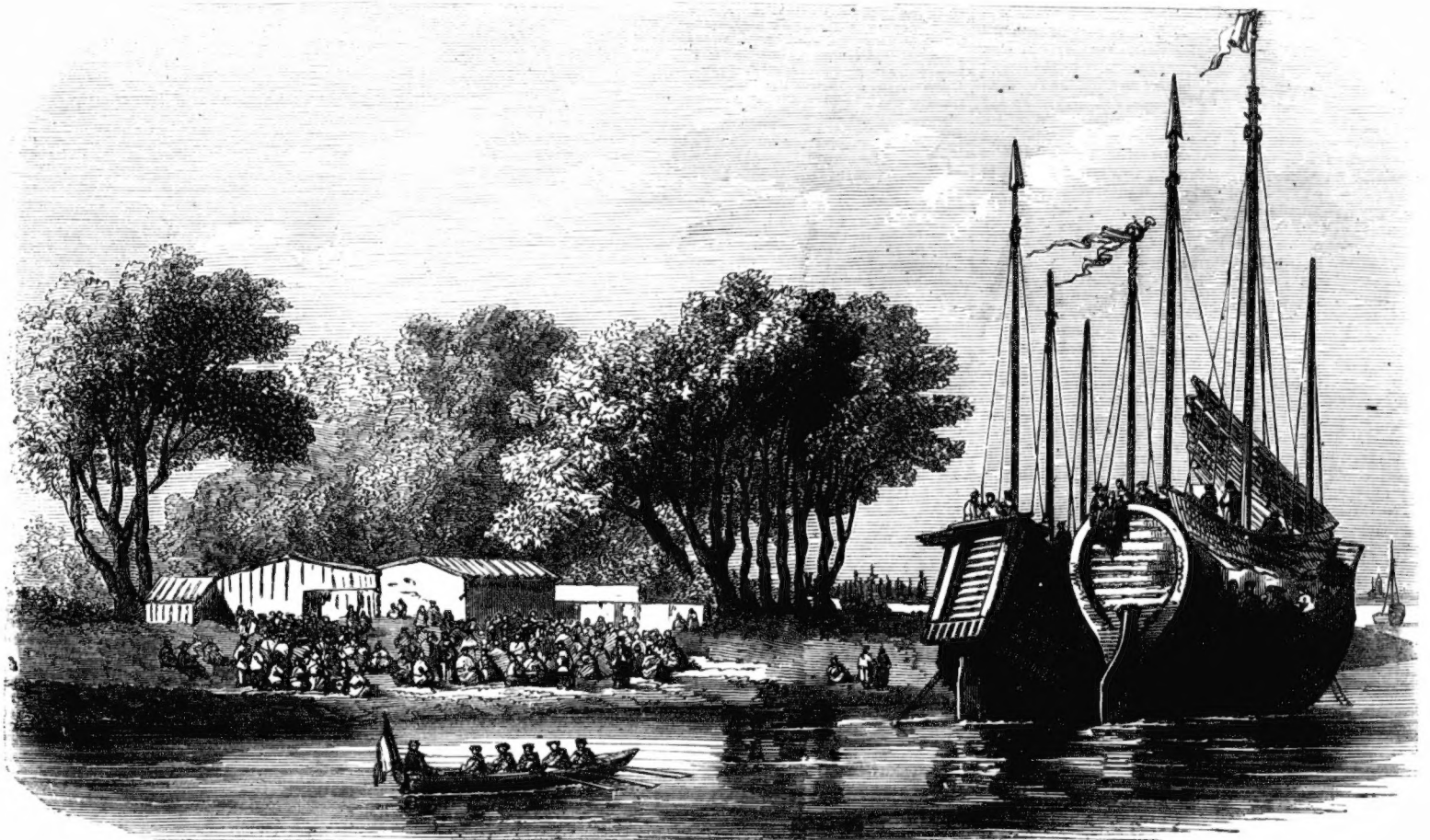
VILLAGE OF TAKOU, ON THE PEIHO.



A BLIND MUSICIAN OF CANTON.



HAWKING IN CHINA.



VILLAGE OF KIANGT-SUEN, ON THE PEIHO.

THE COMET.

Mr. J. R. Hind, the astronomer, writes as follows:—
 "In a communication in the 'Times' of September 29, I pointed out the near approach of the comet of Donati to the planet Venus about the 18th of this month. Calculations founded upon later elements of the comet's orbit confirm the results there given, and prove that Venus has had a rather narrow escape from immersion in the denser part of the tail, if not from actual collision with the nucleus.

"The nearest approach of the two bodies will take place early on the morning of Monday next, the 18th inst., when their mutual distance will be less than 9-100ths of the earth's distance from the sun; consequently, on the present occasion no very near approximation will occur, yet it is obvious that if the comet had reached its least distance from the sun a few days earlier than it has done, the planet might have passed through it; and I am very far from thinking that close proximity to a comet of this description would be unattended with danger, though at a respectable distance its influence might be salutary enough. The inhabitants of Venus will witness a cometary spectacle far superior to that which has recently attracted so much attention here, inasmuch as the tail will doubtless appear twice as long from that planet as from the earth, and the nucleus proportionably more brilliant. It is not unlikely that great uneasiness and alarm has been prevalent on the 'Virgin planet' for some weeks past, on account of the uncertainty which must have necessarily attached to the comet's exact course about the time of passage across the orbit of Venus; the wisest of her astronomers, unless they are ahead of their terrestrial cousins in matters of science, will have been sorely puzzled to decide until very lately, whether he was hurrying on to a transit through a comet or not. Such narrow escapes may well lead to speculation on the creative object which belongs to these wanderers of the solar system.

"The following remarks bear upon a number of queries which have appeared from time to time in the newspapers, and, indeed, have formed every-day questions during the last month. A few general particulars are appended:—

"The comet which is just now reëmerging from view in these latitudes was first discovered by Dr. G. R. Donati, astronomer at the Museum of Florence, on the evening of the 2nd of June, in right ascension 141 deg. 18 min., and north declination 23 deg. 47 min. Previous to this date we had no knowledge of its existence, and, therefore, it was not a predicted comet; neither is it the one last observed in 1556. At the date of discovery, it was distant from the earth 228,000,000 miles, and was an excessively faint object in the largest telescopes. This circumstance, added to its very slow motion, rendered the calculation of its path in the heavens a matter of considerable difficulty; and it was not until the middle of August, or later, that a trustworthy determination of its future track among the stars could be obtained. It is now fairly within our grasp, and astronomers are not likely to be ignorant of its position to any extent until it is again within the range of the telescope in Europe more than 2,000 years hence.

"The tail during the last fortnight, when the comet has been most conspicuous, appears to have maintained an average length of at least 40,000,000 miles, subtending an angle varying from 30 deg. to 40 deg. The dark line, or space down the centre, frequently remarked in other great comets, has been a striking characteristic in that of Donati. The nucleus, though small, has been intensely brilliant in powerful instruments, and for some time bore high magnitudes to much greater advantage than is usual with these objects. In several respects, this comet has resembled the famous one of 1744, 1680, and 1811, particularly as regards the signs of violent agitation going on in the vicinity of the nucleus, such as the appearance of luminous jets, spiral offshoots, &c., which have rapidly emanated from the planetary point, and as quickly lost themselves in the general nebulousity of the head.

"The curve described by the comet in the heavens has lately exhibited a tendency to deviate from the parabola, in which, for the sake of simplifying the calculations, it is the custom of astronomers to assume that these bodies move, &c.

"The comet arrived at its least distance from the sun a few minutes after eleven o'clock on the morning of September 30th; its longitude, as seen from the sun at this time, being 36 degrees 13 minutes, and its distance from him 55 million miles. It ascended from the south to the north side of the ecliptic 186½ days before the perihelion passage, or on March 27th, 1858, distant from the sun 3.11, or situate among the orbits of the minor planets, and will again traverse the plane of the earth's path, moving south, on Monday the 18th, 1-3d days after perihelion, at a distance of 0.71. The longer diameter of its orbit is 184 times that of the earth's, or 35,100,000,000 miles, yet this enormous space is considerably less than one-thousandth of the distance of the nearest fixed star! The smaller diameter of the ellipse is about 2,780,000,000. The orbit is inclined to the ecliptic at an angle of 63 degrees 2 minutes, and intersects it in longitude 175 degrees 19 minutes and 345 degrees 19 minutes. The time of revolution resulting from Mr. Loewy's calculations is 2,494 years, which is about 500 years less than that of the comet of 1811. The hourly velocity of the comet in its orbit varies between 127,000 miles at the perihelion and 480 miles at the aphelion.

"The above numbers are probably a fair approximation to the true ones for this date; but it does not follow, because certain elements represent the comet's path at any particular time, that they will long continue to do so. This remark applies more especially to the length of the revolution, and, as a case in point, I may mention the result of Argelander's calculation with respect to the comet of 1811. In the autumn of that year, when it was most brilliant, the time of revolution corresponding to the ellipse it was then describing was something over 3,060 years, but in 1827 the comet was moving in an ellipse of 2,890 years, showing an alteration approaching two centuries due to planetary perturbation, and for aught we know at present the period of Donati's comet may be similarly altered.

"The permanency of comets is strikingly exemplified in the history of the celebrated comet of Halley, which revolves round the sun in about 76 years, and was last visible to us in the autumn of 1835. With the aid of the observations preserved in the Chinese annals, there is strong reason for supposing that this body may be traced to the year 11 B.C., when it appeared, as Dion Cassius relates, 'under the consulate of M. Valerius Messala Barbatus and P. Sulpicius Quirinus, before the death of Agrippa,' and for many days seemed 'as though suspended over the city of Rome.' It is only necessary to suppose that the comet's orbit coincided somewhat more nearly with that of the earth than it does at present (an inference supported by several subsequent appearances), and, taking the year 11 B.C. as our point of departure, we may recognise the comet at almost every visit up to the date of its last return. Notwithstanding their extreme tenuity, it is evident that these bodies may exist in their actual state for thousands of years."

A SLAVERY DIFFICULTY IN CANADA.—A telegram, dated Chatham, Canada West, the 5th of October, says:—"The greatest excitement exists here in consequence of legal proceedings being commenced against a body of negroes for surrounding a train of cars on the Great Western Railway, and forcibly taking therefrom a negro servant belonging to Mr. Morlin, a planter from St. Louis. Ten or twelve of the rioters are bound over to be tried at the next assizes. The boy was taken off against his most urgent entreaties, and is kept here by negroes."

CURE FOR A MISALLIANCE.—It is stated in a letter from Berlin, "that the eldest son of Count Schaffgotsch, Marshal of the Court to Prince Charles, was to marry the richest heiress in Germany; but an obstacle existed, as the young lady, though possessing a fortune of thirty millions of francs, belonged to what is called the lower classes, being the daughter of a simple proprietor of mines, and the marriage was not therefore an equal one. In order to remove this difficulty, letters of nobility have been accorded to the lady. A similar boon was granted to Mlle. Sontag, who, before her union with Count Rossi, was made a baroness by the King."

EXPLOSION OF AN AMMUNITION WAGON.—As a battery of artillery was en route through Barcelona, the friction of the wheels set one of the ammunition wagons on fire; a moment after, it exploded. One artilleryman was killed on the spot, a second died soon after, a third was seriously wounded, and a fourth was burnt, but not dangerously. About thirty houses near the spot were more or less injured.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

The Association for the advancement of Social Science brought its labours to a close on Saturday, with a hopeful prospect of future fruit. The subjects brought before the various sections were many of them interesting, and some very important. In Jurisprudence, the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Laws, the Law of Infanticide, the Law of Savings' Banks, and of Foreign Debtors, and a paper by Mr. Andrew Edgar on Professional Remuneration, were discussed. Competition for the Civil Service, Book-hawking, and Education in Art, came before the section of Education, among other interesting questions. Mr. Ruskin read a paper on the latter subject. He suggested that, in the simplest codes of school instruction, local natural history should assume a principal place, so that our peasant children might be taught the nature and uses of the herbs that grow in their meadows, drawing being used to fix the attention, and test, while it aided, the memory. "Draw such and such a flower in outline, with its bell towards you. Draw it with its side towards you. Paint the spots upon it. Draw a duck's head—her foot. Now a robin's—a thrush's—now the spot upon the thrush's breast." In our higher public schools, drawing should be taught rightly; that is to say, with due succession and security of preliminary steps, it being here of little consequence whether the student attains great or little skill, but of much that he should perceive distinctly what degree of skill he has attained, reverence that which surpasses it, and know the principles of right in what he has been able to accomplish. It was impossible to make everybody an artist or a connoisseur, but quite possible to make him understand the meaning of art in its rudiments, and to make him modest enough to forbear expressing, in after life, judgments which he had not knowledge enough to render just.

Punishment, Reformation, and Public Health were treated at great length—Mr. Kingsley, Dr. Holland, Mr. Rawlinson, Dr. Farr, and Miss Nightingale contributing the valuable results of their investigations into the latter most important subject. Mr. R. Rawlinson (one of the sanitary commission sent out to the Crimea during the Russian war) stated that he knew that the meat sent out to the navy was absolutely that of beasts which had died in disease. The cattle were bought up at random from Asia Minor; they were shipped on board transports, and were sometimes six days at sea without proper food or water; they were landed in the Crimea mere scare-crows, that we should not feed dogs with in this country. No amount of cooking could disguise the disease. In the Crimea it was the unchangeable practice not to send intelligent men to attend upon the sick, but actually to tell off the drunken and idle soldiers as hospital orderlies. He had heard these fellows, in their drunken brags, adding fresh horrors to the already terrible horrors of wounds, disease, and war. The mortality amongst the line and officers was as five to one.

In the section of Social Economy, Emigration, Negro Emancipation, Direct Taxation, Pauper Labour, the Paper-duty, and some other subjects of a kindred nature, were illustrated. Dr. Watts, in his statement on the Paper-duty, contended that the repeal of the Paper-duty would be a great moral, as well as a commercial, benefit to the country. The repeal would give employment to 10,000 extra hands, and publishers would then be able to employ and pay for the productions of the first intellects. This view of the matter was strongly urged by other speakers; and the Mayor of Bradford proposed a resolution expressive of the opinion of the section that the continuance of the Paper-duty was a great obstacle to the progression of education, and should be abolished. The resolution was adopted, with only one dissentient, Mr. Bohn, the publisher, who opposed it on the ground that the national treasury could not spare the income derived from the duty, and that its abolition would be prejudicial to his interests.

These were some of the subjects discussed at this year's meeting of a very valuable association, which was brought to a close by a banquet in St. George's Hall. We hope that the disinterested labours of its members will be appreciated by the Government and the Legislature, as they are by the public.

MR. GLADSTONE ON EDUCATION.

An important meeting was held at Liverpool on Saturday to present the prizes to the successful competitors in the recent Oxford examinations. Lord Carlisle presided. The speech of the evening was delivered by Mr. Gladstone, who moved a resolution of thanks to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge for having organised a system of local examinations. Mr. Gladstone intimated that the Universities had not done their duty by the great marts of commerce, and contended that a town might at one and the same time be great in its literary achievements and successful in trade. But, he said:—

"I see in the examinations the presumption by the ancient Universities of the country of their true relation to all classes of the community as institutions which have been the pride and glory of Christendom, and which ought to dispense their benefits to all ranks of our fellow-citizens. This was the true aim of the Universities upon their first foundation. They never were intended to be the monopoly of the rich. They were intended to work the deep mines of equity and of character which exist throughout every great civilised community. They were intended to draw forth from hidden corners and recesses, wherever they existed, the materials of genius and excellence for the glory of God and the advantage of the country. And that aim they fulfilled. Go back to the periods when the great movements of the human mind commenced, and see where it was that those processes were elaborated, and whence it was that four hundred, five hundred, six hundred, seven hundred years ago, light flowed in England. It was from the Universities; and as one great poet, Milton, has called Athens the eye of Greece, so well and truly may it be said, in reference to their early history, that the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge were the eyes of England. I do not say that at present that function is fully discharged. On the contrary, we see that for several centuries those Universities have performed duties most important, indeed, and most useful, but comparatively limited. In the main their utility has been confined to the rich. They have educated the clergy, and in so doing have performed a great service to the country; they have educated the greater number—almost the whole, indeed—of the sons of our high nobility; they have educated the principal part of the sages of the law; but that is not the whole of their duty. We have in England vast classes of men who are not comprised in the category to which I have referred—vast classes of whom the great assembly now before me is a specimen—and I must confess that I have never come into South Lancashire, whether into this town of Liverpool, or into the great and intelligent community of Manchester, without feeling deeply what a blank there was—what a void existed requiring to be filled up—and how the connection between the Universities and this great community of South Lancashire had so dwindled away that it would make but little difference in the Universities if South Lancashire were swallowed up, or in South Lancashire if Oxford and Cambridge were in ruins. This, I hope, a frank—it is certainly a sincere—confession, describing what, in my view, is a great social evil. At any rate, it shows that we have fallen far short of that which our forefathers designed."

A RUSSIAN TRAITOR.—A sentence has just been passed in default by a council of war at St. Petersburg, upon an ensign of dragoons, named Sadovsky, who, during the war in the Crimea, went over to the Turkish army, and subsequently renounced Christianity for the Mahometan faith. The sentence declares him a traitor to his country. His name, attached to a gibbet, will be exposed in a public place, and he himself, if ever taken, will be openly degraded by the hands of the hangman, who will break his sword upon his head, &c., after which he will be sent to labour for life in the mines of Siberia, never leaving the depths of the mine.

THE RINGS OF TALK.—General Horatio Hubbell, of Philadelphia (U.S.), has replied to a circular from his alma mater at New Haven, asking money for a society or club instituted to train young men to premeditated or extemporaneous speaking or discussion, declining to contribute. He says:—"Gib is the fatal epidemic of Republics. What distracted Greece! Gib! What factionised Rome! Gib! What anarchised France! Gib! What will dismember this Union? Gib! This eternal propensity for gabbling, upon all occasions and at all times, is the curse of our country."

THE CONFLAGRATION AT AUCKLAND.—An extensive fire occurred at Auckland, New Zealand, on the 7th of July, during the height of a N.E. gale. It was in a densely-covered block of ground, and about fifty houses were totally destroyed, with property to the extent of £30,000 or £40,000. When the wind shifted the rain also came down, as it knows how in New Zealand, and proved a great and useful ally to the proprietors, because the wind took burning pieces of wood a distance of nearly three-quarters of a mile. Some persons suspected of having caused the fire were in jail awaiting further inquiry.

THE MILITARY RANK OF ARMY SURGEONS.

A new warrant to regulate the rank, pay, and privileges of surgeons in the army has been published. The warrant lays down that in future there shall be four grades of medical officers in the army, in point of fact there are to be eight successive ranks, as will be seen by the subjoined table exhibiting the rank which surgeons in the army will henceforth bear relatively to the combatant officers named at the right hand column:—

Staff, or Regimental Assistant-Surgeon	...	Lieutenant.
The same, after six years' full-pay service	...	Captain.
Staff, or Regimental Surgeon	...	Major.
Surgeon-Major	...	Lieutenant-Colonel.
Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals	...	Lieutenant-Colonel.
The same, after five years' full-pay service, as D. I. G.	...	Colonel.
Inspector-General of Hospitals	...	Brigadier-General.
The same, if in the field, or after three years' full pay	...	Major-General.

The pay is to be regulated according to a new scale, ranging from £2 6s. per day for the Inspector-General, to 10s. for the Assistant-Surgeon, with additional allowances when serving, and a corresponding scale of half-pay and retirement. The relative rank which we have already indicated will carry with it all the precedence and advantages attaching to the rank with which it corresponds. It will regulate the choice of quarters, rates of lodging money, servants, forage, fuel, &c., or allowances in their stead; not omitting prize money. The medical officers will be entitled to the same honours as other officers of the army of equal relative rank. The exceptions to these new rules apply for themselves. An officer commanding a regiment or detachment, although junior in rank to the medical officer serving with the regiment, will be entitled to preference in choice of quarters. The precedence respecting complimentary honours does not extend to the companies, paid by garrison or regimental guards, as laid down in the army regulations. And the precedence attached to the relative rank will not apply to the presidency of courts-martial, in which the senior combatant officer will always be the president. These exceptions, in fact, are nothing more than strictly applicable to the natural professional distinctions between the two classes of officers.

DEAD DRUNK.—Three brothers, Pulsey, of Baltimore, U.S., took a walk on Patuxent river, intending to let a fourth brother go with them. They were all drunk. The fourth brother Pulsey took a row-boat and went out himself. A blow of wind soon struck the sail-boat and capsized it, and the three occupants were drowned. The brother in the row-boat then came to land, some drunken pranks, rocked the boat over, went into the water, and when assistance came he died, boasting of his ability to swim, and finally he was drowned also.

A SIBERIAN TELEGRAPH.—The following appears in the "Frankfurter Zeitung":—"A New York correspondent of the 'New Prussian Gazette' announces, that it is in contemplation to unite Europe with America by means of an electric telegraph across the Russian possessions in Siberia and America. From Portland at the mouth of the Columbia, in the Pacific to Moscow is only 2,000 miles, which is not a very great distance, when it is considered that in America the lines of telegraph extend to 7,000. The latter states positively that this project will be carried into effect. We have reason to believe that the line of telegraph from St. Petersburg to Moscow will be extended to Kienchen, by which means news might be received from Peking in a week. Should this be done, all the nations who have relations with China will be forced to have recourse to this line, as being the shortest means of communication."

LOCUSTS.—Swarms of locusts have appeared in several of the Philippine Islands, and have caused immense damage. Public prayers are being offered up, and the common people are employed in the fields in collecting and destroying them, the authorities paying so much for every basket presented to the aldermen. It does not appear that the natives of the Philippine Islands are the locusts, as the Riff Arabs are. The latter, when they see a cloud of locusts hovering in the air, watch them anxiously, and, if they descend near their dwellings receive them with shouts of greeting to God and Mahomet, throw themselves on the ground, and collect them as fast as possible. Previously deprived of their heads, legs, and wings, the locusts, well boiled in butter, are considered by the Riff Arabs as delicious food. Their camels are evidently of the same opinion, and eat them greedily.

PERILS OF THE AUSTRALIAN DESERT.—The "Australian and New Zealand Gazette" has the following melancholy paragraph:—"Despatches have been received from Mr. Babbage, who was still prosecuting his exploration, but he does not appear to have succeeded in finding any country that can be easily made available. His letter, dated June 16, describes the findings of Mr. Coulthard's remains. The body of the unfortunate man lay under a scrub bush, and at a short distance from him his canteen and other such accoutrements. Upon one side of that canteen, offering a convex surface of tin about twelve inches long and ten inches deep, is scratched, with a nail or some other rough-pointed instrument, the following inscription:—'I never reached water—I do not know how long it is since it is that I left Scott and Brooks but I think it Monday bleeding pomp to leave of his blood I took his black horse to look for water and the last thing I can remember is pulling the saddle off him & letting him go until now is not good I am not shure how long it may be wether 2 or 3 days I do not know. My Tunz is stik to my mouth & I see what I have rote I know it is this is the last time I may have of expressing feeling alive & the feeling exte is lost for want of water. My ey Barstis. My tong burn. I can see no more God Help.' Major Warburton has also returned to Adelaide from his exploring tour, but he does not seem to have been more successful."

A YANKEE SNAKE CHARMER.—A correspondent of "The South Californian," at the Springs of Virginia, thus mentions an exhibition there by a snake charmer:—"A tall, bony, Yankee-looking foreigner, last from California, made his appearance with a box of snakes—rattlesnakes, moonsnakes, black snakes, vipers, &c. He collected a crowd around him, though at a respectful distance, and grasping with both hands a bunch of snakes, coiled them around his neck, and thrust them into his bosom, as if they were strands of silk or cotton. Their twistings and turnings seemed to give him pleasure, while the by-standers were filled with very opposite emotions. He professes to tame his savage friends by means of mesmerism, and thus fights the rattlesnake with his own weapon. Some in the crowd suggested that he should take a wild, untempered snake, and show his power over it, which he agreed to do for twenty-five dollars. This sum was readily subscribed, and a rattlesnake, caught the day before, was soon procured. The operator examined him with some caution, but presently turned the box over, and threw the venomous reptile upon the green sward. He kicked him about several times, caught him by the tail, and threw him back and forth, and finally seized him in the middle and held him at arm's length. The snake turned his head towards him, and their eyes met—the latter fixed his gaze steadily upon the snake and kept it so for several minutes, when he suddenly coiled it around his neck, thrust it in his bosom, as he had done the others, and the snake seemed entirely docile. Two days after he repeated his experiment for twenty dollars on a large rattlesnake, which had just been caught, and with similar results. A crowd of ladies, gentlemen, and children in the piazza of the hotel, witnessed the singular exhibition. It was painful to behold, though the individual seemed to have the most entire confidence in his ability to control the horrid animals."

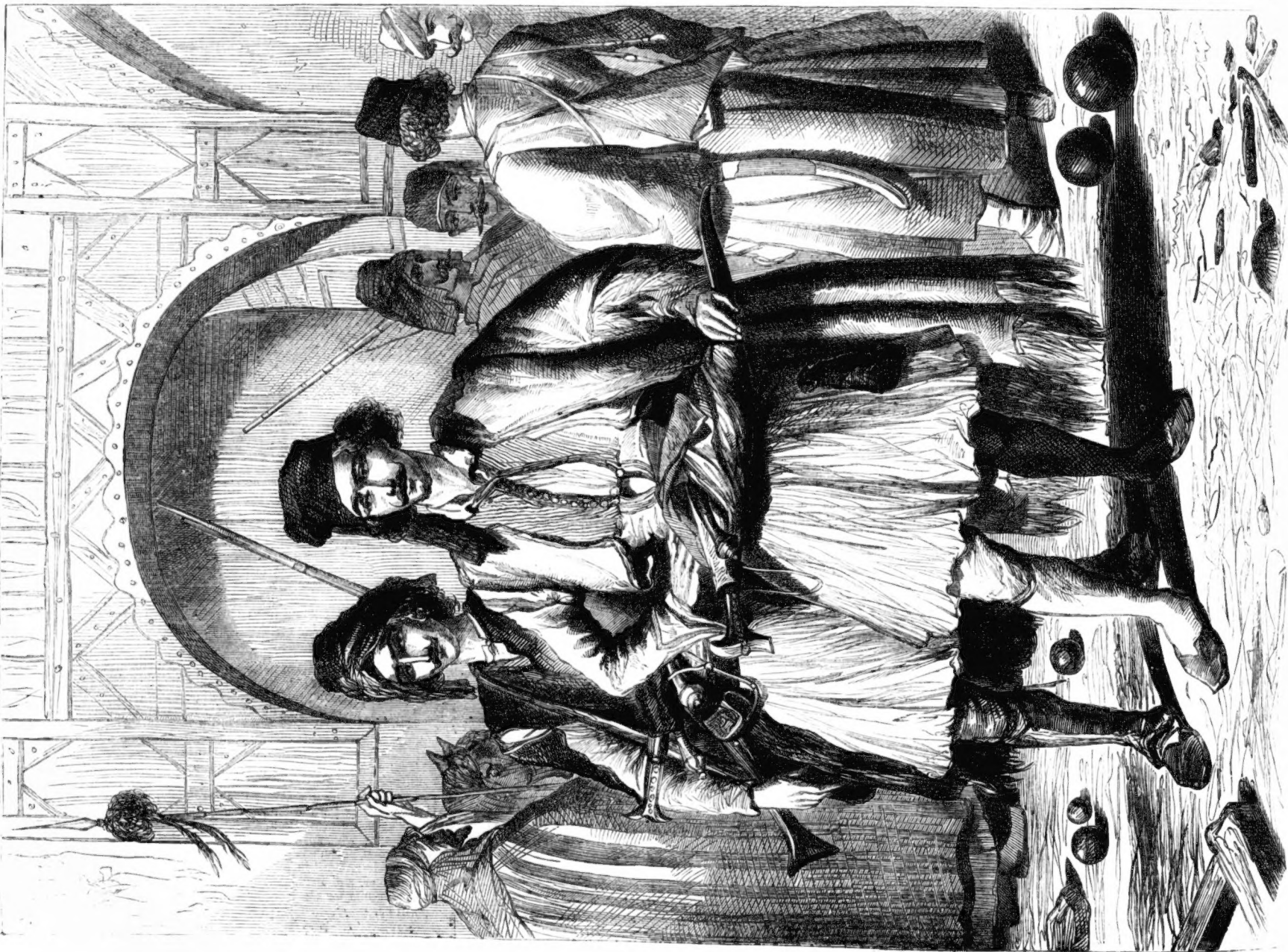
SIR JAMES BROOKE AND SARAWAK.—In his address to the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce on Friday, when appealing to that body to support his request that the British Government should take Sarawak under its protection as a Crown settlement, Sir James Brooke said:—"Regarding the treaty just concluded with China, we must all be aware how important it is to maintain our position in the Eastern Archipelago, which is the gateway to the Eastern Sea, and is a region from which, if we be excluded, or if we trust to isolated ports, we may be entirely shut out. We have a lesson in history to guide our future course. Our mis-esters have successfully yielded Java, Sumatra, and the Celebes. Step by step British interest in that quarter has been receding, while Dutch interest has been advancing; and now in the whole of the Eastern Archipelago the north-western coast of Borneo alone remains for our territorial extension. On public grounds I have made this appeal—on public grounds I would wish it to be decided. Upon which the 'Morning Star' makes the following remarks:—"This is the highly patriotic and purely disinterested position in which the English Sarawak wishes it to be believed he stands on in urging his demand to that settlement, with all its liabilities, taken off his hands by the Government. But with respect to the pretension it may not be inopportune to ask a question or two, which it is desirable that he explicitly answer. Is it not true that long before Sir James Brooke made the offer of Sarawak to the British Government, he offered it to the Dutch Government—to that Power whose interest he complains has been advancing in that quarter, to the grievous restriction of British territorial extension? Is it not true that the Dutch Government rejected the offer, deeming it folly to expend a large sum of money upon an insubstantial settlement, devoid of natural resources? Is not the British Government perfectly well aware of these fruitless negotiations between the Dutch authorities and the patriotic Sir James Brooke? We are assured that these questions are to be answered, if answered at all, only in the affirmative."

OUR NATIONAL DEFENCES

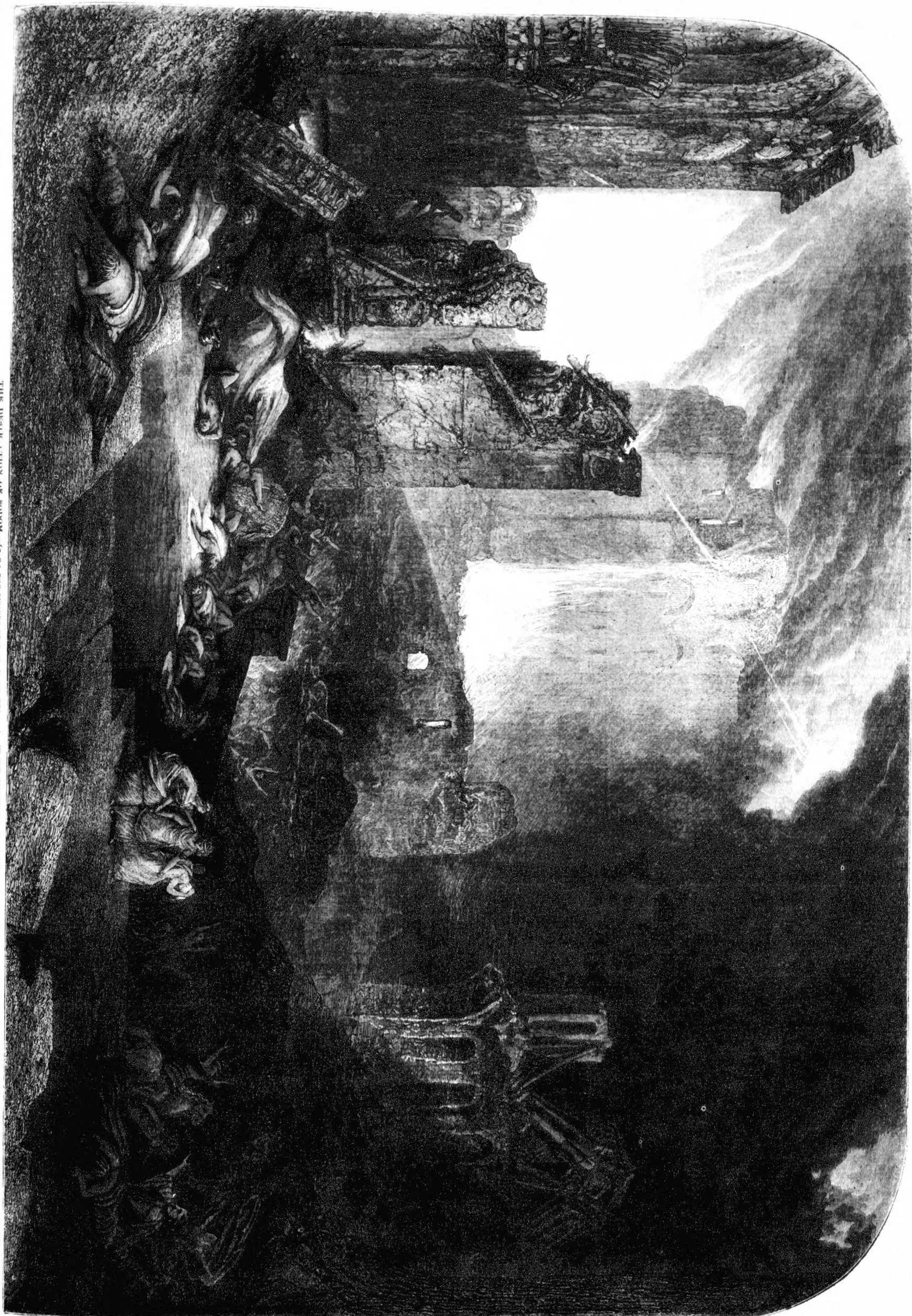
The other illustration, an Arab chief, pictures one of those roving Bedouins, who, answering to the call of Mahomet's representative, left his desert home, and came to the defence of Islam. He is smoking his "hubble-bubble" in all the calm dignity peculiar to the Arab, unconscious of, and indifferent to, the proceedings of the artist who has chosen him for a subject, and strong in the belief that what is to be will be.



AN ARAB CHIEF.—(A SKETCH BY VALERIO.)



ARNAUTS.—(SKETCHED AT SILISTRIA, BY VALERIO.)



THE DESTRUCTION OF SOLOMON.—(FROM THE PICTURE BY J. W. M. TURNER, R.A., IN THE COLLECTION AT WATKINS' GALLERY, LONDON.)

THE DESTRUCTION OF SODOM.

The awful subject of this picture needs no description from us. It will be seen that the painter has chosen the moment at which Lot and his family are leaving the city. Lot and his daughters are on the right, walking straight away from the accursed place, in obedience to the Divine command, and never pausing for an instant to look back. Brimstone and fire are being rained on Sodom and Gomorrah. "Those cities and all the plain," are being overthrown, together with "all the inhabitants of the cities, and that which grew upon the ground." Lot and his daughters are saved; but, in the meanwhile, Lot's wife has looked back from behind her, and has become a pillar of salt.

The picture was painted in 1805, and therefore, according to Mr. Ruskin's division, belongs to his "first manner."

THE BURNING OF THE AUSTRIA.

THE Norwegian ship *Catrina* arrived at Quebec on the 3rd, with 22 persons saved from the wreck of the *Austria*. The vessel seen near the burning ship by the captain of the *Maurice*, who picked up 67 persons. So the list of those rescued now numbers 89 persons.

The officers of the *Austria* who were saved have published their account of the catastrophe, by way of protest against what they consider the unjust aspersions that have been cast on the conduct of the captain and officers during the fire. They say that the vessel had on board 1400 persons, three capable of containing 60 persons each, three that might have received 50 lives each, and two that would have contained from 30 to 40 persons each.

"The boats were in perfect order, ready, and as fast as the wind could be lowered in the shortest possible time. The vessel was a fine ship, and the crew, so that each man knew to which boat he had been ordered to go, and under the command of an officer or sub-officer. The boats were not getting to the boats by the frantic persons, who also had rushed to them. We tried to repel them by all means in our power, but in vain. The four boats on the starboard side caught fire, this ship being exposed to the flames. On the larboard four boats were lowered, but three of them were smashed before they reached the water by the people overcrowding them, and one boat alone got safely afloat. This boat was filled with people; but she 'capsized, being full of water,' and eleven persons went overboard. There then remained in her some twenty or thirty people, amongst whom were six of the crew, the first officer and steward."

The captain of the *Maurice* confirms the report that three ships were in sight while the *Austria* was burning, of which not one bore down to help.

THE CONFESSIONAL.

A GREAT meeting of vestrymen from all the metropolitan parishes assembled in St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, on Monday, to denounce the practice of confession in the Church, and to condemn Puseyite ideas generally. Mr. Alderman Hale occupied the chair; the Honourable Colonel Vereker and Mr. Beale were the principal speakers.

Colonel Vereker's speech was very strong, and loudly applauded. He declared that the Tractarian clergy, while they were eating the bread of the Church of England, were mere emissaries of Rome. They "were men with whom compromise was impossible, for they did not want suzerainty or equality in the Church, being determined to introduce so much of what they called the Catholic principle as to force out others from that community. But the people of this country would never encourage any tawdry, sneaking up to these rascals in the Church." He concluded by moving the following resolution:—

"That priestly confession and absolution and other false doctrines and innovations having been recently taught and practised by many of the clergy of the Church of England, and encouraged by some of its dignitaries and bishops, this meeting believe such doctrine and innovation to be at variance with the spirit and teaching of the Reformed Church of England, but especially having no warrant or foundation for the same in Holy Scripture, the only basis on which all true Christian doctrine and practice should be raised. That such teaching and practices having excited the alarm, and fired the indignation of the great bulk of the members of the Church of England, and of all true Protestants throughout the empire, this meeting hereby raises its solemn protest against such teaching and such innovations in the Church of England, and declares its allegiance to the doctrines of the Gospel, to preserve which for our use and guidance the martyrs of the Reformation gave up their lives. This meeting, therefore, declares that if the Church of England is to be truly the church of the nation, she must not be permitted to go back to the darkness and the serfdom of the priest-ridden middle ages, but adapt her institutions to the growing wants of the people, and take the great and simple truths of the Gospel only as the foundation for her teaching."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Beale, who entered largely into the history of Puseyism, and dealt severely with its practices. The resolution was carried; with another—"That a petition embodying the foregoing resolution be presented to the House of Commons, praying an address to her Majesty, to issue such directions as may accomplish the object of the petitioners." Two gentlemen made their appearance with amendments, the one to amend the first resolution, so that the movement should take the shape of demanding a revision of the Prayer-Book confession statements, the other in favour of those clergymen who believe the Prayer-Book enjoins the practice of confession, that they are therefore justified, if not bound, to use it. But the meeting would not hear these gentlemen.

SOLDIERS' WIVES.—The following circular has been issued to commanding officers from the War Office:—"Such wives of soldiers, belonging to regiments on service in India, as are within the prescribed establishment, and are now at their homes, and in receipt of a special allowance of sixpence a day each, while unable to be present with the regiment, will be permitted to join their husbands on their return from India, and will be allowed, at the public expense, the necessary cost of their journey, either to the headquarters of the regimental depot, or the invalid depot, Chatham. They should, therefore, be apprised, as early as possible, of the return of their husbands to England, in order that they may apply to the paymaster at the nearest military station, to issue the necessary passage or railway warrants and subsistence for the journey. The allowance granted to the wives during the absence of their husbands will cease from the date of the return of the latter to this country, whether their wives rejoin them or not. This will apply also to children, on account of whom the allowance of twopence a day is similarly paid."

A BULL FIGHT.—A Spanish journal has the following description of a bull fight which took place in Madrid on Sunday last:—"The spacious amphitheatre was tastefully adorned with flags; the bull-fighters glistened in silver and gold lace; not fewer than 17,000 spectators assembled and shouted impatiently for the day's sport to begin, and there was an immense crowd outside, who, disappointed in getting tickets, had at least the satisfaction of hearing the frenetic applause of their more fortunate fellow-amateurs within, and the pleasure of contemplating the hecatomb of dead horses and bulls which the gaudily-caparisoned mules of the amphitheatre every now and then dragged into the outskirts of the arena. Within the arena, the display of skill and courage was unsurpassed. During the last few months, the *maestros* who have monopolised the glories of the circus have had to see the applause of the public bestowed on a new comer, who is declared to be likely to revive the traditions of the *Montes* and the *Romeros*. This new aspirant for tauromachic fame is a handsome clean-limbed youth, with a mild boyish face, which has got him the name of *el Tato* (the milkson), a sad misnomer with reference to his moral qualities, for *el Tato* is both cunning and bold. No taureador can more unerringly tell at a glance whether the animal to be fought with is short or long sighted (a matter of vital importance to the lancer or the swordsman), a 'bull of intention'—that is to say, cunning and calculating in its attacks—or any other of the various kinds minutely noticed in the learned treatises on Tauromachy which are to be found in every Spanish nobleman's library. This distinguished personage figured on the occasion. The sports began with a 'bull of intention,' almost as cunning as his tormentors, just the kind of animal to require the tactics of the *Tato*; and the *Tato's* skill was such as to draw forth demonstrations of delight from the assembled thousands, succeeded by witty sarcasms and inquiries of the old *maestros* whether they could do as well. These veterans, who try as much as possible to economise the powers that give them fame, were obliged to put forth all their resources, so that a series of hairbreadth escapes, strategies, and daring deeds followed, proving that the alleged degeneracy of modern Tauromachy only exists in the jaundiced imagination of the old and querulous. Luckily, no accident happened, the *Virgen* of Colimbar and the holy patroness of Munoz, to whom all devout bull-fighters pay their vows, having been propitious. During the last hour of the 'function,' the rain poured down in torrents, but the last two bulls were of the class called 'boyantes,' which are never tired of attacking, and therefore well worth in the eye of a connoisseur the soaking incurred. Altogether this bull-fight was the most splendid of the season."

With the "Illustrated Times" of Nov. 6 will be issued Two Large and Elaborately-Engraved

MAPS OF IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

Forming two of the Series of Maps in course of publication in connection with this newspaper. The size of each will be 20 inches by 35 inches; and the price of the two Maps and the Paper will be 5d. Specimens may be seen at the agents.

SIR E. LANDSEER'S RETURN FROM HAWKING.

A highly-finished Engraving of the above celebrated Work of Art was issued with the "Illustrated Times" for October 2. Size 20 inches by 14 inches. Price of the Newspaper and Plate, which are still on sale, 14s. or free by post, Five Shillings.

Four copies or more of the Engraving, "Return from Hawking," with the "Illustrated Times" of October 2, will be sent from the Office, packed without folding the Plate, to any part of the United Kingdom, at 5d. per copy.

THE WELCOME GUEST.

A New Illustrated Weekly Magazine for family reading, by the writers and artists of the "Illustrated Times," amusing in tone, varied in character, and in illustration, elegant in appearance, and economical in price. Twenty-five Numbers are already published, price One Penny each. Five Months Parts are issued, price 5s. or 6s. each.

THE CHERRING NUMBERS OF THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

Price One Shilling.

The Numbers contain a Full Description of the Port of Chertbourg, with numerous Details respecting the gigantic Works just completed by the French Emperor.

Illustrated with Fifty Engravings.

ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1858.

SAHIBS AND NIGGERS.

In one of the excellent letters of Mr. Russell attention has again been called to a very bad feature of British life in India, neither more nor less than the habitual brutality exercised by our countrymen towards the natives. When the news of the Mutiny first came, we expressed our opinion that this sort of thing had something to do with it, but we knew that the practice could not have been universal, and while the life-and-death struggle lasted, we did not care to dwell on so ignoble and painful a subject. But it is now time that those who indulge in such practices should be told from home very distinctly that there is but one feeling as to their conduct, viz., that it is mean, cowardly, and abominable to the last degree, and that if it should ever become really a system, the result will be to make the British public wash its hands of any responsibility for the consequences. Materialism has gone pretty far in this generation, but young *Legree* of the Bulls may be quite sure that on the whole the country prefers its honour and character to its foreign conquests, and would rather lose India than keep it, if keeping it necessitates the degradation of its character and the demoralisation of its officials.

We are told on good authority, too, that this kind of oppression is comparatively a new thing. The old school used to live with the natives on better terms than their successors. This we can easily believe, for, whatever the weaknesses of the old generation, those who have known their survivors are struck with their politeness. Colonel Newcome is a sketch from life. These men spent life-times in India, knew its traditions and literature, and had a liberal tolerance for their fellow-creatures even when they happened to have brown skins. Was it, too, the case, that gentlemen were then commoner in the Indian Service, carrying with them the idea that both pride and kindness required from the superior a proper consideration for the man below him? We hear much of education, but the highest thing that knowledge can do is to establish and transmit such principles as this; and a crop of bullies who have taken "marks" for mathematics will be no improvement on the men who honoured Wellesley and co-operate with *Monro*.

We are told that such ill-treatment is "natural" towards what people are pleased to call an "inferior race." But, if so, it is only natural as any kind of brutality is; and it is still more natural to be disgusted with it. If we are stronger (as nobody doubts) than the natives of Hindostan, why, so much the more are we called on to be considerate towards them, and so much the more can we afford to be considerate towards them. But no individual has a right to think a whole race his inferiors, nor is entitled to think that he wields the whole power and virtue of Great Britain and its armies. An individual Rajpoot may be as brave and an individual Brahmin as wise as himself. What Christianity tells him on the subject, it would be perhaps useless to expect a *Legree* to remember. But common-sense might show him that he himself has been raised from heathenism and serfage by great institutions within a very reasonable number of centuries—not to mention that the promises of the Bible hold out the same hope to the humblest and darkest peoples alive.

A fear sometimes strikes us, in reflecting on this subject, that our youth may many of them carry out the elements of this base love of tyranny with them. Is there not something too much of the distinction between "sahib" and "nigger" at home? How are tutors, governesses, servants—our social "niggers"—treated by the rich—our social "sahibs"? How do employers behave to their clerks—bishops to curates—captains of ships to seamen—shopkeepers to apprentices—and so on through the social world? Not, we suspect, over well. It is fearful to think that vulgarisation may be spreading through our domestic life, and preparing the way for convulsions at home and disgrace abroad. Let the leaders of society—the gentlemen, the clergy, the writers of the country—see to this; for it is out of the province of legislation, and can only be dealt with by the private and spontaneous efforts of the influential classes.

The Indian abuse, however, can be more directly dealt with. It can be repressed in the case of officers and civil servants by the authority of superiors; and we should be glad to see a "general order" from headquarters on the subject. In the case, too, of our settlers—planters and the like—the remedy is easy. The natives must be encouraged to seek redress, and made certain to find it, before our ordinary tribunals.

THE DIGNITY OF A BARONET of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has been conferred on Sir James Outram, G.C.B.

THE EDINBURGH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE has decided against the assumption of Sarawak as a British colony. The Birmingham Chamber memorialises for a parliamentary inquiry into the merits of the question.

FIRE AT SWANSEA HARBOUR-OFFICE.—The Harbour-office, at Swansea, a handsome and extensive range of buildings, have been completely destroyed by fire. Many documents have been burnt, but the most important, such as the counterpart of the harbour and dock and railway bonds, the minute-books, were deposited in a safety chest, and escaped uninjured.

SAVINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN AND THE ROYAL FAMILY left Richmond on Tuesday, the 20th inst., for the Continent, and will be absent some time.

PARLIAMENT was further prorogued on Monday by Royal Commission until Thursday, the 18th of November, the significant words "to meet for the despatch of divers urgent and important affairs," not being included in the commission. The proceeding was a mere matter of form.

PRINCE ALFRED is said to have been, on the whole, a more forthright sportsman in deer-stalking than the Prince of Wales.

DEMIAT-ENINE, the son of Schamyl, who, after having been in exile some, passed several years of his life in Russia, where he received a liberal education, and afterwards returned to the mountains, died of consumption, at Zerd Kadi.

THE SHARES OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH have declined nominally £60 to £50 per share.

AT A CONFIRMATION HELD IN BLACKBURN the other day, the High Churchmen denounced the practice of priestly confession.

HER MAJESTY'S 125th BRIGADE, Commander PRINCE MARY, which left the Cape of Good Hope for Australia on the 5th of June, has not since been heard of. A steamer had been ordered from the Cape to follow her track.

Orders have been issued from the Office of Public Works to prepare space at the end of Waterloo Place, on the north side of Pall Mall, for a monument to be erected by the Lady Light, for the reception of the Guards' Memorial.

THE LIVERPOOL SOCIETY OF FINE ARTS have awarded their highest prize to Mr. F. G. Sandby's picture, "Cromwell taken to the Tower," and a second prize to Mr. Sidney Cooper's "October Evening," the latter being a picture of the same subject as the former, called "The Rain of Sublimity," the sculpture prize to Mr. C. H. Marshall's "Ophelia."

THE EMINENT GERMAN WRITER, VARNHAGEN VON ENST, died suddenly, on the 10th, at the age of 71. His funeral was attended by a number of noble and celebrated persons, Humboldt amongst them.

SIR JOHN RAMSEY has offered to give £1,000 towards a public park in Huddersfield.

MISS MARCH, the lady who edited the *Memoirs of Hedley Vices*, has been preaching with acceptance at Keith Hall, Arndilly, and Slains Castle, says the "Aberdeen Herald."

SINCE THE HOP-PICKING AND HARVEST OPERATIONS have been in progress, recruiting is proceeding very briskly in the several recruiting districts, the number of men enlisting being at the rate of about 1,500 per week, which number is steadily increasing. During the past week nearly 10,000 recruits have been received at Chatham alone.

A GRAND MILITARY BAZAAR was held at Chatham on Thursday last week, in aid of the funds of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Wives and Families of Soldiers and Sailors. The bazaar produced £380.

POPE'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH BROOME has been brought to light. The MSS. consist of near 100 letters, many of them in the hand of Pope, and nearly all relate to the translation of the "Odyssey." They are all thrown new light on the relative shares in that work of Pope, the Rev. Mr. Broome, and Mr. Foulton.

THE PRUSSIAN HISTORIAN RANKE is now at Venice, engaged in collecting in the archives of the Republic, materials relating to the history of England during the last three centuries.

ALTERED COMPANIES of the different regiments of the Guards are to proceed monthly to the camp at Aldershot for rifle practice.

THE COMMAND OF THE IRISH CONSTABULARY FORCE has been conferred upon Major Brownrigg, who for many years held the office of Deputy Inspector-General. The salary henceforward is to be £1,300, instead of £1,000, per annum, the £300 being granted to Sir Duncan McGregor in consideration of his long services.

HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT have presented to the Liberian Government another steamer—the *Quail*—in lieu of the *Lark*, which has been eight years in service, and is now rotten.

PRIVATE SAMUEL SMITH, attached to the 25th company of Royal Marines, found guilty of having assaulted a non-commissioned officer, was sentenced to receive fifty lashes, and also to be imprisoned in the military prison at Port Clarence for eighty-four days. The corporal punishment was inflicted on Saturday at Chatham.

AS EARL NELSON was shooting in the grounds of Trafalgar House, last week, his gun exploded, injuring one of his hands. We are glad to hear that the Noble Lord is not likely to sustain any serious permanent injury.

CARDINAL WISEMAN laid the corner-stone of a new Catholic chapel in Hertford on Sunday.

AS THREE YOUNG MEN were bathing in the sea near Naples, a few days ago, the people on shore suddenly perceived a shark swimming towards them, and warned them of the fact. Two succeeded in reaching the shore in safety, but the third, being further out at sea, was overtaken by the monster, and lost his life.

THE TIME OF RETIREMENT IN OUR DOCKYARDS will in future be made 65 and upwards, it is said; the circular of the 1st of September, making it 70, will be cancelled.

LORD LYONS, we are glad to learn, is not so dangerously ill as was reported. He is nearly recovered, in fact.

LISBON LETTERS state that the Queen of Portugal is en route.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE is again laid up with gout. His Royal Highness has just returned from Penbrooke.

THE REV. J. HARVEY, incumbent of Winchcomb, being confined in prison for debt, the parishioners are without a pastor.

CRICKET may be said to have quite closed for the season. The "All England Eleven" have played nineteen matches, out of which they have won seven, lost seven, and drawn five. The "United" have played ten winning matches, lost two, and drawn three. The largest inning (273) was made by the former eleven, at Whitehaven.

MR. DILLO, formerly manager of the Lyceum Theatre, has obtained a certificate in bankruptcy of the second class.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS has completed a "Faust." We must say a "Faust," as there are at least a dozen in the dramatic library already. The work in question is to be given at the Ambigu-Comique.

GIUGLINI, the tenor, is now engaged at Trieste, at the rate of 16,000 francs (£640) per month. After singing a few nights for this immense sum, he proceeds to Madrid, where he is also to be paid some fabulous price.

THE DEATH OF LORD CHARLES WELLESLEY has directed attention to the danger of the Dukedom of Wellington becoming extinct; for it now depends upon the lives of the two sons of Lord Charles—after the present Duke, of course. It is suggested that the title should be enlarged and made heritable by the collateral branches of the house of Wellesley.

THE VALE OF CLWYD RAILWAY, extending between Rhyl and Denbigh, was opened on Thursday week.

A FIRE broke out in the officers' mess-room in Stirling Castle last week. The damage was confined to this apartment.

THE ARCHDUKE CHARLES LOUIS OF AUSTRIA has arrived at the Palace of Weissenstein on a visit to the King and Queen of Saxony, parents of the late princess his wife. "The King," says a letter from Dresden, "went as far as Riesa to meet him, and their meeting was most affecting; they clasped each other by the hand, and, with tears streaming from their eyes, stood for a while without speaking a word."

THE MARVELLOUS BED-CHAMBER OF MARIE DE MEDICIS in the Luxembourg is to be renovated. The walls are really covered with pictures by Rubens, Philip of Champagne, Raphael, and other mighty masters. The superb wood carving of the frames, panels, &c., in this room, are much worn—eaten, and the restoration is spoken of as a work of great nicety.

MR. G. W. MARTIN has been appointed by the Minister of War to the office of Professor of Singing at the Normal College for Army Schoolmasters, and the Royal Military School, Chelsea.

LADY DON has been performing at Newcastle in the "Daughter of the Regiment," giving the Ratanaplan song with great effect. In the play-lady the celebrated air is called the Rattle-pan song.

AT WAKEFIELD, on Monday, Joseph Holdsworth, a grocer, was fined 15s. for selling a cigar in his shop on Sunday evening! It was shown that he had a regular licence to sell tobacco.

THE MARQUIS OF BRISTOL, now in his 90th year, went into the field last week, and "bagged half-a-dozen pheasants in a few minutes."

ANOTHER CAMP is to be formed in Woolmer Forest, Sussex. The site is reported as admirably situated for an encampment, and water is readily obtained. The encampment is about six miles from Petersfield. A large number of men will be gathered there in the spring.

A MEMORIAL is about to be presented to the Government, through "some of the first houses in London," praying for the pardon of Messrs. Strauch and Paul, who have just completed three years of the fourteen years' penal servitude to which they were sentenced.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

JOHN BROUGHAM—that most wonderful man of the age, upon whom a free indulgence in free living does not seem to have made the least impression, and who, in his eighty-first year, is as superior in physical health as he is in mental ability to most men—on the evening of the meeting of the Social Science Association, at Liverpool, addressed a large congregation of the working classes on the uses and benefits of deep literature. His speech, which was, of course, pregnant with good sense and kindness, was also slightly statistical; and he quoted figures which proved that he must have acquired his information at some period considerably antecedent to the present date. The sales of the "London Journal" and of "Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper" are not, if one may believe in an impression derived from the various vendors, anything like equal to the number quoted by Lord Brougham. His Lordship also singled out Mr. John Cassell for peculiar laudation, "because he was himself a working-man, rose by his industry to a most humble station; has constantly lived with the working classes, and has the most correct knowledge of their wants and tastes, from daily unreserved intercourse with them." No one will deny that Mr. Cassell is a most deserving man, and one with such a complete knowledge of the tastes of the working classes, that he sells them tea and coffee as well as literature; but when Lord Brougham complimented him upon his first success, I should think Mr. Cassell must have wished to be saved from his friend. However, this is but a slight matter, and only affects Mr. Cassell with the general public, who gained a great deal from Lord Brougham's speech, in the course of which they were informed that the object of the articles in the "London Journal" and the "Illustrated Family Paper," "is to cherish the virtues of a virtuous and amiable kind, to inculcate the purest moral principles, and to further a spirit of piety and devotion." This is indeed true; for who can rise from a perusal of these noble works without feeling refreshed? Virtue and amiability ooze out through the pages in vigorous descriptions and sparkling dialogue of Mr. Pierce Plume, moral principles of the purest nature are inculcated in the "Stories from the Old Dramatists," while a spirit of piety and devotion, or at all events of gratitude, is evoked, when, from the "Answers to Correspondents," we find that we are not, as many scores of our fellow-creatures, either afflicted with pimples or hopelessly in love! Lord Brougham's speech is further worthy of remark, from its totally ignoring the existence of "Household Words," the Messrs. Chambers, or the penny daily press of London.

A letter from Mr. Albert Smith announces his safe arrival at Hong-Kong, and details his first impression of the country. His old friend, Mr. Charles Anstey, was waiting at the landing-place to receive him, and his general reception was most cordial and cheering. It is worth some thing, that welcome, when you are nine thousand miles from home! Mr. Smith purposed proceeding to Canton, stopping on his way at Macao, and perhaps going as far as Shanghai.

Lord Ward's determination not to risk the expenses of another season at her Majesty's Theatre was hailed with great delight by the gentlemanly touts and unpaid (?) attacks of the other establishment, who permeate society, dilating upon the excellence of Mr. Gye's troupe. It seems, however, that there is a strong chance of re-constitution for the Haymarket house. That most extraordinary of enterprising men, Mr. E. T. Smith, is said to be in negotiation with the proprietors with the view of taking it on lease, and he has a happy knack of being successful—a pleasant feature not yet introduced into opera management. Asposer of Italian opera, I hear that next summer Mr. Douglas, the proprietor of the Standard, intends giving a series of performances by the first Italian artists to his Shoreditch patrons!

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

PRINCESS'S—OLYMPIC—GOSSIP.

"KING JOHN" has been revived at the Princess's with Mr. Kean's usual completeness. The *mise en scene* is excellent, scenery admirable, costume and armour gorgeous and appropriate, but the acting will prove the principal attraction. Mr. Kean's performance of King John is one of the very best in his list. The earlier scenes do not lack a certain amount of dignity and earnestness; the vacillation commences with the execution of the peace with France, and then the notion of the crime of Arthur's death immediately begins its work. The scene with Hubert was most powerfully given: the various passions of doubt, distrust, the longing for the death of the child but fearing to entrust his accomplice with his plan, and the cowardly exultation when Hubert agrees to aid him, were each distinctively rendered. Mrs. Kean's Constance is *sui generis*; there is no one left upon the stage, who could so represent the mingled dignity and agony of the heart-broken lady. Mr. Walter Lacy's stalwart figure, and bluff jovial bearing, specially qualify him for Faulconbridge; and, with a little less exaggeration, Mr. Ryder would have made an admirable Hubert. The part of Arthur was played with great natural sweetness, and creditable artistic talent, by Miss Ellen Terry.

Considerable modification has been made in the "Red Vial" at the Olympic. The resuscitated body is no longer seen, but merely spoken of; and the curtain falls on the death of Mrs. Bergmann. I have received the following excellent letter on this subject from my unknown correspondent "Trois-Etoiles":—

October 15, 1858.

"Dear Mr. Lounger,—Sitting very near you on Monday evening at the Olympic Theatre, I wished once or twice that etiquette was a less impenetrable barrier, so that without the formality of an introduction, I could have had a talk with you about the evident failure of Mr. Collins's play as it was acted that evening, and the causes of the fiasco. We were quite agreed as to the acting; even the lovers and the drunken warden did their work as if there were really some credit to be got out of the parts. But your idea as to the real reason why the piece failed is not the same as mine. The inaccuracies you speak of were apparent enough to me, and one or two more you do not mention I noticed. The real reasons of its failure I believe to have been—first, monotony, and secondly, want of taste. The want of relief in it is something wonderful as coming from the pen of a now practised author; the tastelessness is curious, because in two instances the playwright is as scrupulous as a Greek or old French tragic poet, in having the supposed corpse brought into the cell unscathed, and in causing the heroine to die off the stage, and her death to be narrated.

"The play is pitched in a high key of excitement at the very commencement, and detailed in the language of our day by persons dressed as many of our parents were in the habit of dressing in their youth; the intense excitement never slackens or wavers—and here are two great causes of success or failure. We look calmly on the bloody fingers of Macbeth, because his dress and his language are quite removed from common every-day life, and our excitement is allayed by the talk of the porter in the next scene. In the same way we listen with complacency to the faint shriek of the smothered Desdemona; she is removed from reality by costume and language, and the play has been relieved by light talk, and music, and a drinking song. And so, too, Juliet is not regarded as a reality; and the terrors of the tomb and the quelling scenes have been tempered by the Nurse and Peter and Mercutio. If Mr. Collins had only relieved the original and increasing gloom of the piece by some real comedy,—by the way, I think he is deficient in humour in all the writings of his which I have looked at—or a dance, or a song, or even a little more of the lovers (who are generally as great a bore to others at the theatre as in private life), I believe his play would have had a different fate. As it was, even I, who am quite willing to welcome anything like talent in the much-neglected department of dramatic literature, was obliged, with all my admiration of Mrs. Stirling's acting, and (apart from facial distortion) Mr. Robson's also, to become one of the malignant ones.—Yours truly, Trois-Etoiles."

Your readers will be glad to hear that Mr. Alfred Wigan is so far recovered from his late serious illness as to be enabled partially to resume his profession. He will perform occasionally in the country, commencing at Brighton, where he has been living since his retirement.

I regret to state that Mr. Wright is still very ill, and has recently undergone an operation. Mr. Joseph Robins has also been dangerously ill of gastric fever at Edinburgh.

A new entertainment-giver has arisen in the person of Mr. Augustus Michan, son of Madame Michan, the famous *maitresse de danse*. His entertainment, *à la Woodin*, is called "Out for the Evening," and will be presented at Brighton, for the first time, on Monday next. Private Report speaks highly of Mr. Michan's musical and terpsichorean talent, and of the fidelity of his mimicry.

Literature.

How we are Governed; or, the Crown, the Senate, and the Bench. By ALFRED FONBLANQUE, Jun. London: Routledge and Co.

THIS is a handbook of the "Constitution, Government, Laws, and Power of Great Britain." In a series of interesting letters, the author gives an account of the origin of the British Constitution, of the progress of Parliamentary Government, of the actual rights and privileges of English subjects, and of the entire machinery by which we are governed and the country defended. One letter treats of the power of the Sovereign, and of the laws regulating the succession to the throne, of the duties of ministers, and of the balance of power between the states of the realm; another deals with the composition of the House of Lords; a third with that of the House of Commons, and with the mode of electing members. Then everything connected with the proceedings of Parliament is explained; and, after such subjects as the budget, the national debt, and the revenue have been disposed of, we have full particulars of the origin and operation of the poor law, of municipal corporations, and of local government in general. In the chapter devoted to the church, we find a short, but satisfactory history, of the gradual repeal of the laws tending to incorporate Roman Catholics and Jews from entering the House of Commons, and from occupying various civil offices. The letter on the subject of the army makes the reader acquainted with the origin and history of standing armies, and explains the whole of our modern military organization; giving at the same time precise and valuable information on the subject of the purchase-system, the price of commissions, the pay of officers, &c. The navy is treated in a similar manner; and the book concludes with a comprehensive account of law courts and law proceedings. Here is an instructive comparison of our criminal system with that of continental countries, which may be taken as a fair specimen of the author's style.

"In a criminal case all the power of the State is employed against the accused; the Crown is prosecutor, and has unlimited sums of money and resources at his command to collect evidence, secure the attendance of witnesses, and employ men of the highest rank at the bar to conduct the case. Therefore, as the first object of the law is to protect the weak against the strong, it throws every possible disadvantage upon the accused against the abuse of power. He is not bound to exonerate himself; it is for the prosecution to prove his guilt, not for him to prove his innocence. He may not be heard upon oath to contradict or explain what has been deposed to by his prosecutors; the defence, therefore, is almost entirely in the hands of the prosecution. The direct contrary of these principles provides security to persons in many continental states. There the prosecution starts with the assumption that the prisoner is guilty, and only upon him to prove his innocence. He is cross-examined by his judges with the view of getting him to make admissions from which his guilt may be inferred. Poor and ignorant as the majority of those accused of crime in all countries are, it is an easy task for a practised mind to wring from the most unskillful person by the process of mental torture some contradiction or equivocation that may condemn him. Every act of his life is raked up against him, and it is sought to prove that he committed the offence for which he is being tried, by showing that at some other time he was found guilty of something that has nothing whatever to do with it. . . . Our law is more just and liberal. It does not seek to find a man guilty of murder, because, when a law, he stole apples; but our neighbours across the Channel would gravely state that fact in their indictment."

In a concluding chapter, Mr. Fonblanque compares the political condition of England with that of other countries. Such a comparison cannot, of course, be creditable to England. At the present moment nearly the whole of the Continent is ruled despotically. Sardinia, Holland, and Belgium (and little Switzerland, too, much as she is bullied by adjacent states), might be excepted; but surely no exception should be made in favour of Prussia, than which a more official-ridden country does not exist. There is a general disposition to pull Prussia just now, and Mr. Fonblanque goes so far as to say that she has "a constitution just the shadow of our own." This, however, is a mistake. She is only going to have a constitution, and has been going to have one for some time. When the Prussian people show that they are disgusted with their officials and the Prussian Government, we shall believe that country is really ready for a constitution, and it will then be in a fair way to deserve the honour one day of being ranked with such countries as Holland and Sardinia. At present, Prussia may be proud of its musicians and its professors, but it has nothing whatever to do with liberty.

1. *The Official Illustrated Guide to the South-Eastern Railway.* By GEORGE MEASOM.
2. *The Official Illustrated Guide to the Great-Northern Railway of France.* By GEORGE MEASOM.

London: W. H. Smith and Son.

THESE guide-books of Mr. Measom's are certainly the cheapest we have ever seen, and we are inclined to think that, to the great majority of travellers, they will also prove the most useful. The author gives every information that can be desired respecting the railways, and all places of interest through which they pass. The history and description of the chief towns situated along the line, are as complete as we should expect to find them in the hand-books specially devoted to each; and not a place of the least historical importance appears to have been omitted. But, instead of telling the reader in general terms that Mr. Measom's books are well arranged, and full of interesting and valuable matter, we will simply state what are the contents of one of the volumes before us. The South-Eastern Railway Guide, then, begins with a list of some two hundred engravings which adorn the work. After this, we have a map, excellently engraved, of the South-Eastern Railway and its branches, (including the North Kent and Greenwich lines). Next follows an introduction, in which the Company's regulations for passengers are given, together with some general information by the author respecting the line, and such details as signalling, the working of the telegraph, &c. As the South-Eastern Railway is the great highway to the Continent, the author adds some hints about the arrangements existing between the directors of that line and the Great Northern of France, for accelerating the service between London and Paris. Then we have ample directions for obtaining passports, and finally (as regards introductory matter) a table of cab fares from the South-Eastern Terminus to all places within the circle of four miles' radius from Charing Cross.

The Guide proper begins at the very beginning with some remarks on the approach to the South-Eastern Railway Terminus from the London side, after which we find a systematic account of every place or object of interest seen along the South-Eastern line and its branches. Our readers will be able to judge of the historical and descriptive portion of the book by the following extract from the pages devoted to Rochester. "The chief public buildings are the Town Hall, containing several portraits of distinguished personages, including one of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, who represented this city in four different Parliaments. The clock house on the north side of High Street occupies the site of the ancient Guildhall. Near to this is the Free School, in which David Garrick was educated. The Grammar School, near St. Margaret's, was founded by Henry VIII., and is under the superintendence of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. Baynard's National School is in St. Margaret's Street, near Fort Clarence. St. Catherine's Hospital, on the north side of the Canterbury road, was founded by Simon Potyn, whose will sets forth that 'if it happen anie man or woman of the citie of Rochester to be visited with lepro or other such diseases that belong to impotencye with uppower of povertie, these should be received into this same spytell, and there for to abide the almes of all Christian people.' The Almshouse for Poor Travellers, represented by our artist, and which is likewise styled 'Watts' Charity,' stands on the north side of High Street, and is supposed to be the original building. A tablet over the doorway sets forth that 'Richard Watts, by his will, dated 22nd August, 1579, founded this charity for six poor travellers, who, not being rogues or proctors, may receive, gratis, for one night, lodging, entertainment, and fourpence each. In testimony of his munificence, in honour of his memory, and in duecoment to this example, Nathaniel Hood, Esq., the present mayor,

has caused this stone gratefully to be renewed and inscribed. A.D. 1771.' . . . Mr. Charles Dickens has made this place the *locus* for his pleasant fiction of the 'Seven Poor Travellers.'"

The "Illustrated Guide to the Great Northern Railway of France" is to that line what the Guide we have just noticed is to the South-Eastern; with this difference, however, that less attention is paid to the towns situated along the route. In fact, the greater part of the book is devoted to Paris; and the "Guide to the Great Northern of France" really contains one of the best Parisian guides that has ever appeared.

The most wonderful thing connected with these volumes has yet to be mentioned—they are sold for a shilling!

Rarey on Horse-taming (Illustrated Edition). London: Routledge.

WE have said so much about Mr. Rarey and his method of horse-taming in the columns of the "Illustrated Times," that if we now recur to the subject it is only to record the appearance of an illustrated edition of his interesting and valuable work. Some important additions have, at the same time, been made to the text, and several of the chapters are quite new. In this illustrated edition Mr. Rarey speaks not only of horse-taming and horse-riding generally, but of everything relating to the horse and to horsemanship. Thus there is some excellent advice as to the choice of the necessary equipments, and the hints about costume, especially that of ladies, are well worth consideration. The peculiar value, however, of an illustrated work on horse-taming lies in this, that the woodcuts enable the reader to understand certain positions and attitudes of the horse and his rider far better than any mere verbal description could do. On the whole, then, this illustrated account of Mr. Rarey's system, although a little more expensive than the ordinary one, is very far superior to it both in intelligibility and in completeness. It will not teach you how to tame wild-horses, unless you already possess a certain knowledge of the horse, and, above all, a considerable amount of nerve, presence of mind, and *will*; but it will tell you as much about the method of taming them as can possibly be told by means of a book.

SIR JOHN POTTER, M.P. for Manchester, is seriously indisposed.

A COMMANDANT AND TWO CAPTAINS of the army of Algeria are about to be tried on a charge of having embezzled 150,000 francs.

The Report that there had been a political meeting between Lord Derby and Lord John Russell is unfounded.

A RIDER OF TERROR AT THE POST OFFICE.—Our readers are aware that the letters addressed in London have been waiting for reform in certain regulations which they conceive to be unjust. We now hear that Martin, who had acted as chairman at some of the meetings; Carter, another letter-carrier, and a secretary to the committee of men who sought to obtain redress for their grievances; and Jones, another postman, who complained of the harsh treatment of some of his superior officers, are "put off duty," until "the pleasure of the Postmaster-General respecting their conduct shall be known." The men applied for their weekly payment as usual on Saturday, but it was refused.

GRAND MILITARY FETE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The managers of the Palace, seeking an attraction for the million at the close of what has proved a very brilliant season, have decided upon giving a military fete on Monday next, the anniversary of the battle of Balaklava, when all the troops now in London who have received the Crimean medal or Victoria Cross are invited to attend, and the services of the bands of the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Fusilier Guards have been secured to aid the musical arrangements.

NEW INDIAN UNIFORM.—The new clothing for regiments in India consists of a short-sleeved tailed jean blouse, with shoulder-straps, made of the same material, which bears the number of the regiment; the trousers are of the same manufacture, and of the pattern worn by the Zouaves of the French army. The dress altogether is light, has a very good appearance, and is every way adapted for the climate. It is understood that there is to be a new head-dress for the Indian troops, the covering to be in the form of a helmet, and of the same colour as the dress; it is to be made of felt.

"THE DUKE" AND PROPHECY.—The "Times" mentioned in a leader that the "late Duke of Wellington was seen reading Habershon on the Prophecies." The news was instantly despatched to 'my brother the Chancellor,' who returned an appropriate answer. The religious world must lament that nothing more has come out of this fact—that the Duke's prophetic studies have produced no dicta for quotation at the annual meetings of the Society for the conversion of the Jews. The son of Mr. Habershon writes: "I beg to state that a correspondence of considerable length with the Duke followed the study of my father's writings, his Grace seeing clearly therefrom the serious and alarming state of Europe; consequently, he was led to write a long letter upon the condition of Europe, his mind being convinced by the study of prophecy that a great political storm was hanging over us, which storm has come in part during the last twelve years. Likewise a letter embodying his sentiments upon this subject, his anxious fears respecting the future, and the weakness of our national defences, &c., was made public by the result of accident some years since. I believe I am correct in adding that the Duke saw clearly how Turkey would be the commencement of a great conflict in Europe, and apprehended the fact, as laid down in prophecy, of the political extinction of the Turks."

DREADFUL ACCIDENT TO POACHERS.—A gang of poachers were crossing the London and North-Western railway, at Winsford, with nets, snares, &c., when the six o'clock coal train from Liverpool to London ran over them. A married man was knocked down, one leg cut off, and one arm put out of the socket. He died next morning. Another, a widower, with several children, was run over, apparently by all the carriages of the train; and a dog was also killed.

ATTACKED BY PIRATES.—The Spanish ship the "Bella Carmen," bound to Manila from Macao with a rich cargo, was attacked near the latter place by two pirate vessels, the crews of which, assisted by about fifty Chinese, who were on board as passengers, were driven out of the "Bella Carmen" after a desperate fight. The captain and eleven of his crew were wounded. The ship was obliged to return to Macao.

INTERDICTION OF SCIENTIFIC CONGRESSES IN VIENNA.—All meetings of scientific congresses in Austria are discontinued. They will be tolerated as before, but no favour of any kind will be granted to them, such as allowances for the expenses incurred by their meetings, facilities for travelling to the members, receptions, &c. It is on account of the last assembly of the philologists and Orientalists, which greatly shocked the clerical party, that that resolution has been adopted.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S VISIT TO THE CAZAR.—The "Augsburg Gazette" learns that Prince Napoleon was not more than three minutes alone with the Emperor Alexander, but the "Gazet" tells a different story. The Czarow paper affirms that the Czar and his guest were closeted together for an hour and a half, and that the countenance of the French Prince was quite radiant when he quitted the Russian monarch. Another story accords with that of the "Augsburg Gazette"—the manner of the Emperor Alexander towards Prince Napoleon was extremely civil, "but very cool." The Prince only called on one Polish nobleman, and to him he observed that he was greatly struck by the magnificence of the palaces of the nobles, and by the miserable huts inhabited by the serfs. The prevalent opinion in Warsaw is, that no political importance is to be attached to the visit of Prince Napoleon.

INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS OF VICTORIA.—The following is an analysis of the occupations of the people of this colony in 1857, as stated in some returns ordered by the Legislative Council:—Officers of general civil government, 993; army and police, 2,367; workmen and servants in the employ of the Government, 556; clergymen and missionaries, 256; church officers, 30; physicians and surgeons, 550; chemists, apothecaries, &c., 339; barristers, attorneys, &c., 330; law-clerks and bailiffs, 389; teachers, music-masters, &c., 609; architects, surveyors, &c., 327; authors, editors, photographers, &c., 760; merchants, 1,018; shop and storekeepers, warehousemen and dealers, 5,927; bankers, brokers, accountants, 1,314; clerks and shop assistants, 4,115; inn and lodging-house keepers, 2,174; tailors, shoemakers, and outfitters, 3,008; domestic servants, 4,249; contractors, 219; overseers, 98; masons, bricklayers, &c., 3,151; quarrymen, brickmakers, 8,029; blacksmiths, founders, &c., 3,682; carpenters, building surveyors, 4,046; cabinet makers, turners, carvers, &c., 952; coachmakers, wheelwrights, and implement makers, 1,584; bookbinders, printers, and other artisans, 2,415; tanners, soap-boilers, and wool-sorters, 597; miners engaged in the various operations in gold mining, 62,230; squatters and graziers, 918; overseers and farm-labourers and agricultural servants, 14,756; cattle dealers, &c., 1,400; carriers and draymen engaged on the roads, 7,429; owners and drivers of coaches, railway employees, 966; water-carriers, 79; woodcarvers and splitters, 356; porters and messengers, 430; sailors and others engaged in shipping, 3,850; butchers and dealers in animal food, 4,155; bakers, confectioners, &c., 3,920; miscellaneous employment, 8,974; persons of independent means, annuitants, &c., 808; children and scholars in public and private schools, 52,386; prisoners, 1,857; patients in hospitals, 749; persons of no trade, not in employment, or paupers, 2,506; persons who omitted to state their occupations, 1,642; total male population, exclusive of aborigines and Chinamen, 238,040.



THE TOWN OF MONACO, FROM THE SEA.

LILLIPUT.

On the Mediterranean coast, between Nice and Genoa, exists a European state with which the British public are certainly not well acquainted. It is the Principality of Monaco, ruled by his Highness Charles III. The dominions of this prince are not of gigantic propor-

tions—in fact, very fat travellers are advised to avoid the principality for, when standing at the commencement of the latter, and undergoing the visit of the Monaco custom-house officers, they might run the risk of having their waistcoat pockets examined at the very same moment by the Sardinian *donaniers* at the other extremity of the State.

It cannot be asserted that the opinion of the Court of Monaco exercises any great weight in the decisions of Europe, nor that the alliance of Charles III. would be considered as a national blessing. Nay, there are scores of capitalists in all countries who could buy prince, principality, and subjects. But all this does not modify the



MONACO, FROM THE HEIGHTS OF BON VOYAGE.

great fact that the Prince of Monaco is a genuine sovereign, with all the advantages and disadvantages appertaining to that exalted position. Moreover, his subjects enjoy immunities denied to all other continental States; and were we compelled to select a foreign citizenship, we should prefer the rule of Charles III. No inhuman conscription tears

the son from the parental roof, no heavy taxation oppresses the population, and the customs tariff affects only articles of luxury. The inhabitants, we may remark, are polite, good-tempered, intelligent, and happy.

The Sovereign, we have observed, possesses all the privileges of

his position. He can create nobles, dispense decorations and honours, and coin money. His predecessor was one of the most notorious "smashers" of his day—he inundated France and Piedmont with sous of no intrinsic value, and at length the nuisance became so intolerable, that those States were compelled, in self-defence, to prohibit the



VIEW OF MENTON, FROM THE PONT CARRE, MONACO.

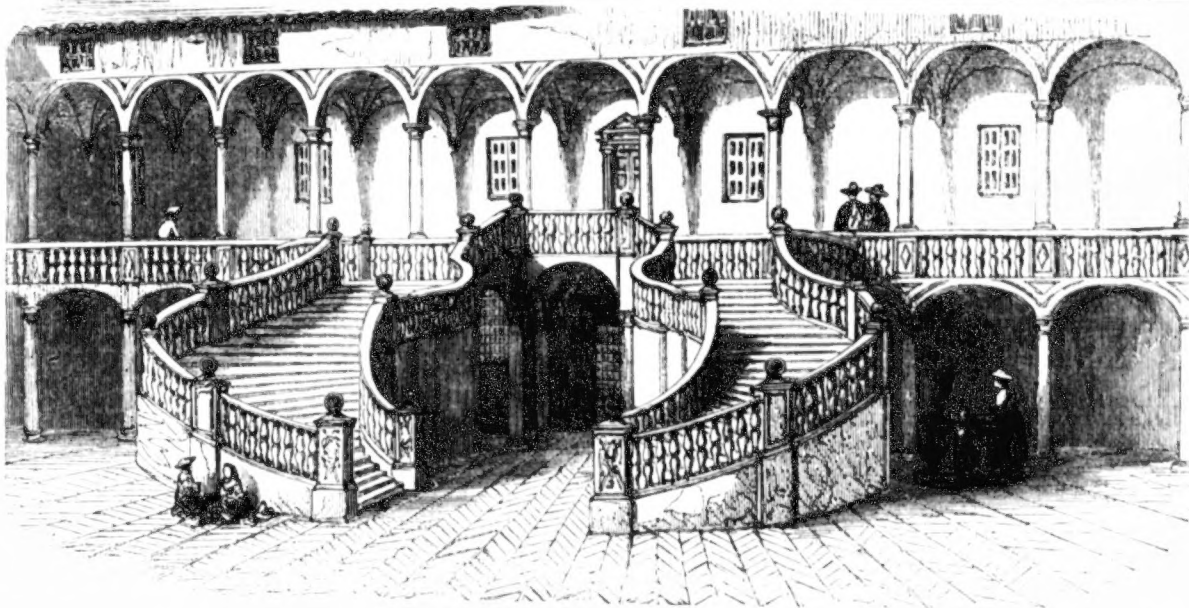
circulation of the coinage in question. In France, the "sou de Monaco" is still remembered with awe by the petty tradesman. The Sovereign, moreover, enjoys the power of raising armies and equipping fleets; and nothing could prevent him, if he felt so inclined, from declaring war against Russia or France. But, happily for the human race, Charles III. is of a pacific disposition, and hostile to those ambitious ideas which must be nourished with blood. He, however, possesses a standing army composed of volunteers. This force is divided into two corps—the police and the carabinieri. The first-named corps comprises four non-commissioned officers and three privates; the second is composed of two non-commissioned officers and three privates. This army is very fat and rather short-winded. It sometimes embarks in small divisions on boats in the port, and proceeds—not on any scheme of invasion—but a-fishing. There is one brigadier, who ought to be made a field-marshal, so keen is the glance with which he detects the presence of fish off the coast. The army is very good humoured, and has but one fault—an excessive love for garlic. The maritime power of Monaco is defunct; its last representative, a pilot, sells cabbages in Nice.

Charles III. of Monaco has two neighbours, the sea and Sardinia. The waves beat in vain against the rocky coast of his dominions, but Sardinia is more successful in her attempts at encroachment. The treaty of 1815, which replaced the Prince of Monaco in the position

from which he had been cast by the French republicans and imperialists, constituted Sardinia the protector of the principality. The result may be easily imagined—the guardian sighed for the property of the ward. The dominions of the Prince then also comprised the towns of Menton, Roquebrune, and the surrounding parishes. After 1848, the inhabitants of these towns, excited by a few men ambitious of decorations and government places, and also by the Sardinian garrison, declared themselves independent of the Prince. The latter, having no forces to

The town and neighbourhood of Monaco declined joining the movement of the two above-mentioned places, and remained faithful to the Prince, to the great disgust of the others. The latter, in consequence of this secession, found himself reduced to a mere cipher, and all his subsequent efforts to obtain the diplomatic interference of foreign Cabinets have resulted in failure. In the treaty concluded on his behalf after the battle of Novarra, Marshal Radetzki endeavoured to obtain a clause favourable to the Prince, but Sardinia declined enter-

suppress the movement, appealed, but in vain, to the protection of Sardinia, guaranteed by the treaty of Vienna. The Cabinet of Turin was, however, in its turn, deceived by the insurgent towns, which refused to accept the rule of Sardinia. The inhabitants of the two places occupy, consequently, an anomalous position. They are, by right, subjects of Monaco, but they have altogether cast off the authority of the Prince. They form, in truth, a portion of Sardinia, to whom, however, they refuse absolute homage. Thus the conscription does not affect the inhabitants any more than the heavy taxation which prevails in Piedmont. They have, however, lost the advantages of the Monaco customs tariff, and are subjected to the more rigorous régime of Sardinia. However, the ladies of Menton contrive to elude the latter, for on Sundays they drive into Monaco, ostensibly on a pleasure trip, and return well stocked with concealed goods purchased at a cheap rate.



STAIRCASE TO THE GRIMALDI PALACE, MONACO.



WALLACHIAN PEASANTS.

ENGLISH CURRENCY.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, Red, 37s. to 42s.; ditto, White, 35s. to 50s.; Norfolk and Lincoln, Red, 37s. to 43s.; Rye, 31s. to 34s.; Grinding Barley, 25s. to 29s.; Distilling, 27s. to 31s.; Malting, 34s. to 42s.; Malt, 54s. to 72s.; Feed Oats, 21s. to 27s.; Potato, 30s. to 32s.; Tick Beans, 39s. to 43s.; Gray Peas, 41s. to 44s.; Maple, 43s. to 45s.; Bolders, 40s. to 44s. per quarter. Town made Flour, 40s. to 43s.; Town House holds, 34s. to 38s. Country Marks 21s. to 33s. per 280lbs.

1. PHASE OF PROGRESSIVE CHANGE.

